

# AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

JUNE, 1896.

## LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1824-25\*

(Continued from page 246.)

Oct. 20. General Lafayette set out from Yorktown at two o'clock  
1824. in the afternoon, October 20, in his barouche, attended  
by his suite and others in carriages. He was accompanied to  
Williamsburg by the Governor and Council, the Chief Justice, the  
Secretary of War, Major-General Taylor, and his aids, Brigadier-  
General Cocke and staff, Judge Brook, Colonel Basset, General  
Macomb, General Jones, of Washington, and aids, Captain  
Elliot and Colonel Roberdeau, and escorted by a battalion of  
Cavalry under Major Butts. He arrived in Williamsburg at six  
o'clock, amidst the merry peals of bells and the huzzahs of its  
citizens, and was conducted to apartments where he was received  
by the Mayor and civil authorities with an address, delivered by  
Mr. Leroy Anderson, to which he made an appropriate reply.

Oct. 21. The next day he received the visits of the ladies and  
citizens. At noon, he visited the college of William and  
Mary, when he was addressed by President Smith, who conferred  
on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. In the afternoon  
he attended a complimentary dinner at the old Raleigh Tavern,  
after which he retired to his lodgings, where he found many  
ladies awaiting him, the evening concluded with a ball.

Oct. 22. On Friday morning the General left Williamsburg, at ten  
o'clock, for Jamestown, "the cradle of the Infant  
World," where the steamboat *Petersburg*, with two navy barges,  
under the command of Captain Morgan, awaited him. He was  
met at Jamestown by a deputation from Norfolk, and was con-  
ducted on board, where a collation was served. The effect of his

\* From information supplied by members of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies  
of the United States. This illustrated account of the tour of the Nation's Guest was  
begun in our issue of July, 1895.

reception on board the steamboat was enlivened by the band of the United States ship *North Carolina*. The *Petersburg* arrived at Norfolk a little after five o'clock on Friday evening. As the boat proceeded up the harbor, salutes were fired from the revenue cutter, from the Town Point, Portsmouth, the navy yard, and from the county wharf, from a gun stationed for the purpose, and where a flag staff had been erected and a large ensign was displayed. The *Petersburg*, having come too off the county wharf, Captain Warrington, in a barge from the navy yard,



OLD CAPITOL OF VIRGINIA, WILLIAMSBURG.

accompanied by William Maxwell, president of the Common Council, and George Newton, recorder of the borough, immediately waited on the General, and having received him into the barge, he was there welcomed to the borough by Mr. Newton. The General and suite landed at the county wharf, where a band had been stationed, which played national airs. The General, supported by the President of the Common Council and the Recorder of the borough, and preceded by the Portsmouth riflemen, passed through the line of military and citizens, formed on the eastern side of Market square, and extending from the wharf.

On reaching a civic arch, erected at the head of Market square, on Main street, the General was received by a young lady, the emblem of the Genius of Norfolk, and addressed by the Mayor, to whom he made a fitting reply, when he entered his carriage, with the Recorder of the borough and President of the council, and the procession moved up Main street to his quarters.

As the General passed up Market square, the volunteers followed, and, as he proceeded up Main street, after leaving the arch, the marine and mechanic societies, and citizens, formed a procession after the volunteers.

On arriving at his quarters, the General, his suite and company attending, alighted. As the procession of military and citizens came opposite the house it halted and faced the General's quarters, leaving a space for the children of the different schools to pass in procession. The good old General was delighted with this spectacle and expressed himself in the most rapturous terms.

At night Norfolk was brilliantly illuminated. "Main street was one continued blaze of light throughout and scarcely a house in any part of the town was dark. Some of the houses showed great taste in the arrangement of lights, and also in the transparencies, devices and mottoes." The General, accompanied by a few friends, went the rounds at eight o'clock, and expressed much gratification at the joyous scene. The streets were thronged with gay company, and everything seemed to bespeak the utmost good humor and good feeling. In his circuit, he paid a visit to the masonic lodge, where he was received with the highest masonic honors. Portsmouth vied with her neighbor in the brilliancy of her illumination, and exhibited a blaze of light, as forty-two bonfires illuminated the shore in front of the town.

On Saturday the General received visits from the ladies  
ct. 23. and citizens. At twelve o'clock he was waited on by a committee of the Norfolk Benevolent Mechanic Society, when an address was delivered by Mr. John McPhail.

In the evening he was conducted to a civic banquet at the Exchange. The number who sat down with him was about 300. The mayor, John E. Holt, Esq., presided, supported by the

members of the Select and General committees. The entertainment was described as "truly splendid."

At eight o'clock the General retired and passed the evening at the house of General Taylor, where he supped in company with a numerous party.

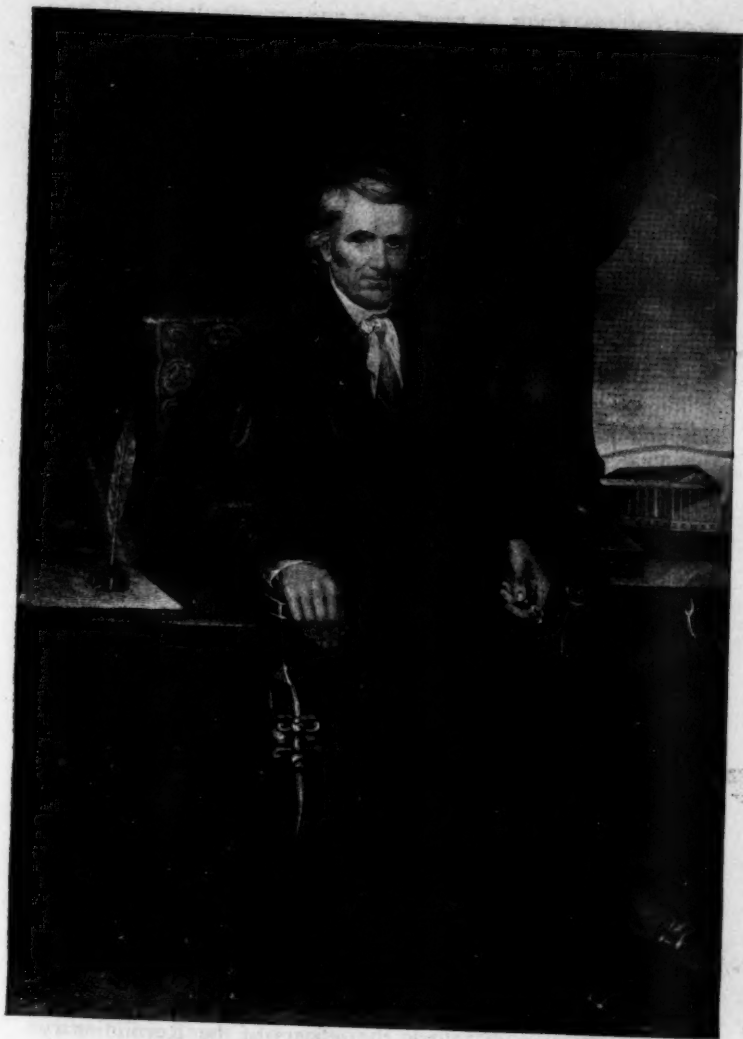
Oct. 24. On Sunday the General attended divine service at Christ Church, whither he was conducted from his lodgings by the brethren of the different masonic lodges. The Rev. Mr. Wilmer, from Alexandria, officiated, and delivered a discourse expressly adapted to the occasion of General Lafayette's visit to the United States.

From church the General was escorted back to his lodgings by the masonic procession, and at five o'clock in the afternoon left Norfolk, on a visit to Fortress Monroe, and returned on Monday morning.

Oct. 25. He visited Portsmouth and the navy yard where he saw the new frigate, *North Carolina*, 64. In the evening he attended the ball with which the citizens of Norfolk honored him, and at ten o'clock set out on his way up the James to Richmond, accompanied by his numerous suite, on board of the steamboat *Richmond*.

It was expected that General Lafayette would have been received in Richmond at about two o'clock on Tuesday, October 26, but the morning was inclement and it was resolved to suspend the procession until the following day. However, at an early hour in the morning, four gentlemen of the Committee Oct. 26. of Arrangement proceeded in carriages to Osborn's, whence it was intended that the General should be escorted to Richmond; but, when the steamboat hove in sight, about noon, at the intended point of landing, and the committee had gone aboard and communicated with the General, it was determined to send the carriages back to Richmond, and to conduct the General to that point by the steamboat. About two o'clock, the boat reached the Rockett's wharf at Richmond; and, notwithstanding the procession had been, in the meanwhile, put off until the following day, yet so intense was the anxiety of the citizens to see Lafayette, that the wharves and the heights were filled by eager spectators on foot and on horseback. The volunteer troops had turned out to honor him. Every imaginable





JOHN MARSHALL, CHIEF JUSTICE UNITED STATES.

respect was paid him on landing, and he was conducted to his carriage amid the cheerings of an immense multitude. The procession set out with an escort of the Fayette Guards in front, followed by the barouche, with General Lafayette, Mr. Secretary Calhoun, and two of the members of the Committee of Arrangement; next, the other carriage, drawn by four grays, with Mr. G. W. Lafayette, Secretary le Vasseur, and two members of the Committee of Arrangement. In the other carriages were Messrs. Scion and G. Hay, General Macomb, General Walter Jones, and his staff, General Cocke, Commodore Barron and Captain Elliott, of the navy, Colonel McLane, Colonel Roberdeau, of the engineer corps, Captain Mountfort, Major Mercer and Lieutenant Ringgold, Mr. C. F. Mercer, member of the House of Representatives, Colonels Harvey and Peyton, the Governor's aids, and other gentlemen.

The procession advanced up E or Main street, followed by an immense mass of people, who were mounted on horseback or lined the footways. The troop of horse followed behind the carriages; then the Artillery company, the Light Infantry Blues, the Rifle Rangers, the Junior Volunteers, and a company of small boys, dressed in hunting shirts, and styling themselves the Morgan Legion. At the intersection of various cross streets carriages were stationed, filled with ladies. The rain had subsided, joy and animation were exhibited in every countenance, and the welkin rang with strains of music and salutes of the Artillery. The fair sex expressed their feelings by the waving of handkerchiefs as the procession passed every window. When it arrived opposite to the Union Hotel, it halted for a moment under a double arch, which was erected at that spot by the citizens of the neighborhood, and was tastefully embellished with wreaths of evergreens. At each of the four basements of this double arch, a young lady was stationed. As soon as the cheerings of the multitude had ceased, the procession marched on, up the main street, until it halted at the Eagle Hotel, which had been selected for the quarters of the General, his suite, all the invited guests, embracing, of course, the officers of the Revolutionary army. Though General Lafayette had been conducted to his levee room, the crowd still continued hovering in the street. Their intense curiosity was not yet satiated. Many citizens were

introduced to Lafayette, but none were so much entitled to a reception, none received a warmer welcome than his old associates in arms.

The introduction of the Revolutionary officers here, as well as at York, was, perhaps, the most interesting and affecting scene of his visit to Virginia. These aged and venerable men, amounting to forty in number, were presented to their old companion in arms, in the room appropriated to his use, on Tuesday evening, very soon after his arrival. He received them in the most cordial and affectionate manner, evincing the deepest sympathy with them in their recollections of the hardships and dangers through which they had mutually passed, and the proud results of their joint labors. The old soldiers were themselves variously affected. Some of them saluted him in silence with the most profound and heartfelt respect. Others welcomed him in every expression of sincerity and kindness.

At five o'clock General Lafayette sat down to dinner at which his suite, the gentlemen who had attended him from Norfolk, the officers of the Revolution, the officers of the general, State and city governments, and the members of the Committee of Arrangement, attended. Mr. Leigh acted as president of one table and Dr. John Brockenbrough at the other. General Lafayette, the Chief Justice and Mr. Calhoun, at the right of Mr. Leigh; the Governor and Judge Brook, at his left; and on both sides and in front were seated the Revolutionary officers. After the cloth was removed many patriotic toasts were drank.

The tributes of respect paid to Lafayette during this entertainment were numerous and affecting. Among other circumstances, a bottle of Malmsey was placed before him by one of his countrymen, which had been made in 1757, the very year in which Lafayette was born.

The dinner closed at nine o'clock, when he retired to his room.

At an early hour on the 27th, the Mayor waited upon the

Oct. 27. General at his own quarters, and was privately introduced to him in his room. In pursuance of preceding arrangements, a procession was formed in front of the Eagle at noon. The crowd collected before the house was immense. The General appeared more than once at the window to gratify their curiosity,

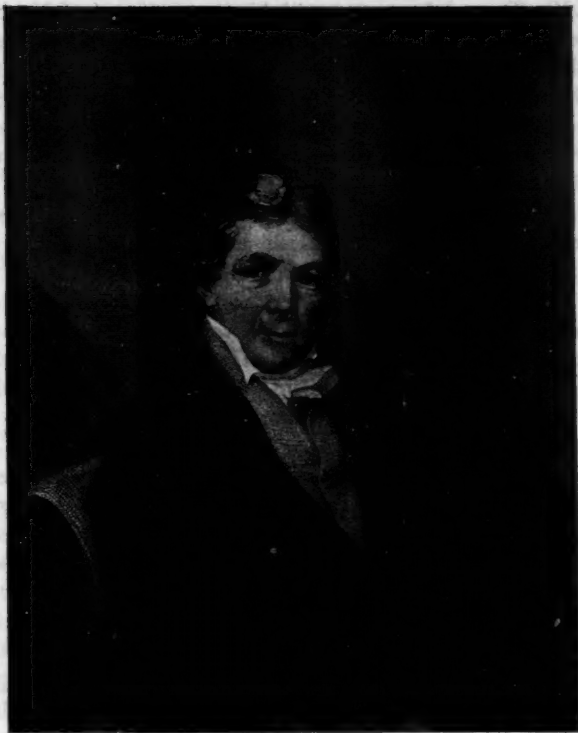
but it was when he mounted his barouche, that the voice of eager congratulation burst from the multitude. The procession marched up E street until it reached Fifth street, thence down that street into H street, thence down H street until it arrived at the City Hall. The crowd was very great, but the utmost order characterized the whole. Colonel Lambert acted as the chief marshal of the day, assisted by other gentlemen in uniform.

The ceremony of a public presentation of the General to the Mayor took place in the City Hall. General Lafayette, with his suite and the Committee of Arrangement, entered the north door of the hall—the gallery was filled with ladies; the Mayor alone was seated upon the bench. The guests being now also arranged upon the bench, the doors were thrown open, and the area of the hall was immediately filled. On one side of the bench was placed the portrait of Washington by Warrell, and on the other, the portrait of Lafayette himself, when a young man, by Petticolas. After a short pause, the Mayor addressed the distinguished guest and heard his reply.

This ceremony over, the General was conducted to the south portico, where the veterans, and some countrymen of his own, shook him warmly by the hand. A line was formed, and he was conducted through the north gate of the Capitol square, under "the Lafayette arch," to a central arch, the interior of which bore the inscription of the temple of independence. Here stood an ornamented quadrangular pedestal, on the top of which it was intended to place the marble bust of Lafayette in the Capitol. Around the pedestal were arranged the old officers of the Revolutionary army, many distinguished officers in the army and navy of the United States, and private citizens. The Chief Justice of the United States stood ready to receive him, and delivered an address, to which the General, with much sensibility, delivered a reply.

Congratulations between Lafayette and the officers were then exchanged through the whole circle, and he was conducted to the marquise, to be introduced to the ladies.

He dined at the Governor's, in company with many of the Revolutionary officers and other citizens, and did not arrive on the square until near nine o'clock. A considerable multitude



JOHN RANDOLPH.

had assembled to see him, as well as to witness the illumination of the obelisks and the pedestal and the fireworks, and to partake of the refreshments which were distributed among all without exception.

About nine o'clock the General visited the theatre. The house received him with a thunder of applause; and, when the whole company came out to sing "Auld Lang Syne," with new verses, sung to the honor of Lafayette, the applause was loud and long, and many an eye was filled with tears.

Oct. 28. On Thursday, after receiving several ladies and gentlemen at his quarters, he attended in the City Hall to receive the congratulations of Mr. and Mrs. Turner's pupils.



Mr. Turner then presented him a certificate of his being made a member of the Bible Society of Virginia for life, this privilege being purchased for him by the voluntary contributions of the pupils of the school. General Lafayette made due acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him.

From the hall he repaired to the marquee on the square, where he received the Sunday school of the city.

After several other introductions at his own quarters, he proceeded to comply with his engagement to attend the race field, and to dine with the Jockey Club.

The Jockey Club sat down to dinner a little after five o'clock. The guests were numerous, the dinner sumptuous, the company animated and gay. After four standing toasts, which were given out by the president, Mr. Field, several excellent volunteers were drank, which bore pregnant allusions to the scene before them.

The dinner broke up sooner than was desired, by the necessity of returning to town to make preparations for attending the ball given on the inside yard of the Eagle Hotel. At an early hour the ball-room was thrown open. Nothing of the kind which had ever taken place in Richmond could bear any comparison with this affair. The large court-yard was floored and canopied with canvas at a considerable elevation from the floor, embellished with festoons of evergreens and flowers hanging along two of the walls, the third ornamented tastefully with flags, and the other side of the square being formed by the portico and side of the hotel. In the centre of this artificial ball-room a large column arose to support the canvased roof, many feet above the floor; around the pillar was erected an orchestra, and to four arms attached to this pillar were suspended chandeliers wreathed with flowers. Lamps were hung around the room; on one side were two transparencies, and immediately facing them, on the opposite wall, was a brilliant inscription, made with lamps, of the word "Welcome." The whole scene was novel and picturesque.

About eight o'clock a very numerous company was collected, and soon after the General was introduced down a line of ladies and gentlemen formed from the portico to the opposite side of the room, the music struck up, and after a short inter-

val the dance commenced. At least 1500 gentlemen and ladies, dressed in the gayest colors, were on the floor, and several hundred were in the galleries. Hundreds of both sexes were introduced to the distinguished guest, who retired about eleven o'clock, but the dancing was kept up till after one o'clock.

Oct. 29. On Friday, about nine o'clock, the General and immediate suite set out in the barouche, etc., for Petersburg, which was reached only after six hours' hard riding, where he

Oct. 30. partook of a dinner and ball, and on Saturday returned to Richmond and dined at a hotel with his masonic brethren, who went in procession from the temple.

Oct. 31. On Sunday he attended divine worship. On Monday, November 1, he remained private, and on Tuesday

Nov. 2. morning proceeded on his journey to the residence of "the Sage of Monticello."

C. H. B.

NOTE.—Owing to the change in ownership and management of THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER the account of "*Lafayette's Visit to the United States in 1824-25*" will be discontinued in the present June number of THE REGISTER. The compiler of the article and former editor of the magazine, Mr. Charles H. Browning, is in no manner connected with THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

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## IRISH RHODE ISLANDERS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY.

*(Continued from page 254.)*

All the commanders of Rhode Island regiments from the opening until the close of hostilities—Topham, Elliott, Crary, Sayles, Angell, Sherburn, Olney, Greene and the rest—had, no doubt, many Irish in their respective commands.

Samuel Black is believed to have been related to Alexander and James Black, Irish merchants of Providence. In 1776 he was ensign in Captain Asa Kimball's company of Colonel Sayles' regiment. In 1779 he was lieutenant in Captain David Howell's company of Providence, and in 1781 was lieutenant in Captain Benjamin Hoppin's Artillery company of Providence.

Patrick Foy and James Lowrey of the Irish list here presented were from Hopkinton, R. I., and enlisted in Colonel Smith's regiment, the former in 1777 and the latter the year previous. Lawrence McLouth and Anthony Murray are names found in the muster rolls of Colonel Archibald Crary's regiment. And so the subject grows in interest as we proceed.

In July, 1778, "A return of the soldiers enlisted for the town of North Kingstown," includes Patrick Dwyer (possibly Dwyer), John Dwyer, William Harvey, John Kennedy and John Hogen.

In March, 1780, there was made "A return of all the matrosses in Colonel Robert Elliot's regiment of artillery." The return contains such Irish names as McCarty, Morris, Murray and McCoy. In another place appears the enlistment into the same regiment of Cornelius Sullivan, already mentioned, and Thomas Lain (probably Lane). They enlisted together, and may previously have been personal friends. Luke Doyle also joined Elliott's regiment, and among his comrades were John Barry, Patt Dunphy, William Fee, Charles Mullen, Thomas Conner, Michael Dorothy (or Doherty), Edward Donnelly and Matthew Barr. From which it appears there was plenty of sturdy Irish blood in this command.

Ensign M. Carthy (no doubt intended for Ensign McCarthy) appears in "A weekly return of the Second Battalion of Foot, raising for the State of Rhode Island, and commanded by Colonel Israel Angell." Timothy Kelly's name is found in Captain Benjamin West's company. John Tracy, mentioned in the list, was an aid-de-camp on the staff of General Glover at the operations on the island of Rhode Island under Sullivan. The appointment was announced August 15, 1778. William McCarthy also served in Sullivan's forces at that period. McCarthy took part in the siege of Newport and the battle that ensued. This engagement was pronounced by Lafayette to be "the best fought action of the war," and Congress tendered Sullivan, son of the Irish schoolmaster, and his officers and men its warm thanks "for their fortitude and bravery displayed in the action of August 29, in which they repulsed the British forces and maintained the field." Sullivan was also complimented by the States of Rhode Island and New Hampshire. In addition to two of his brothers, there served under Sullivan in that engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Hackett, Major Edward Phelon, and other officers of Irish lineage. On his retirement from the command of the Rhode Island department in 1779, General Sullivan was presented with many addresses. He was entertained at a great banquet in Providence, and on leaving the town was accompanied for some distance by Generals Glover and Varnum, officers from each corps of the army, and many leading citizens. An Artillery salute of thirteen guns rounded out the farewell.

William McCarthy, just alluded to, upon returning with General Sullivan's forces to Providence from the island of Rhode Island, is mentioned, together with Captain Hodgkins and Lieutenant Pierce, as having taken up quarters at the house of Captain Frazier's wife, whose husband was then at sea.

Patrick McKown was a wagoner attached to the Quarter-Master-General's department at Providence. John Welch, or Welsh, at first an ensign in Captain Hoxsie's company of the 1st regiment, became a lieutenant in Colonel Topham's command, and was later attached to Colonel Jeremiah Olney's regiment.

He received a staff appointment as quartermaster. William Lawless was made a captain under Colonel Crary in 1778. A year later he was commissioned "Captain-Lieutenant" of the

Colonel's company in the 1st battalion of Infantry. Edward Ross was an ensign in the 2d Infantry company of Westerly. William Creed became a captain. It is a matter of record that the Deputy Governor once lent him "twenty-five three-pound shot, a ladle and worm."

John Crane (or Crean) was one of the Boston Tea Party, and is believed to have been either born in Ireland or in this country of Irish parentage. He took refuge in Rhode Island after the tea had been thrown overboard.

Upon the formation of the Rhode army of observation at the outbreak of hostilities he was made a captain of Artillery. Subsequently, he secured a commission in a Massachusetts regiment and, later, was transferred to the Continental line and served under Knox.

Terence Reily's name appears in a return made in 1780. This is thought to have been an Irish schoolmaster of Providence of the same name of whom mention is frequently made.

James Flanagan and Edward Fitzgerald are mentioned in the "Muster and Size Rolls of Recruits enlisted for the town of Newport for the campaign of 1782." Flanagan and Fitzgerald were stationed at Ticonderoga. They were enlisted for nine months, though both had seen service in previous campaigns. Hugh Kinnady (Kennedy) was in the same regiment.

In Colonel Topham's regiment, 1776, are found such typical names as John Casey, Benjamin Hackett, Joseph Gaffery, Stephen Daily, James Read, Robert Kennedy, Edward Morris and Charles McMillen. This regiment was one of the three raised more particularly for the defense of the State. The two others at the time were Elliott's and Crary's.

In Colonel Crary's regiment were included Lawrence Clarke, Edward Casey, William McCoy, Eseck Kelly, John Lawless, and others whose names are indicative of Irish lineage.

Joseph Read, James Martin, David Healey, Peter McMillion and Edward Murfee were members of Colonel Lippitt's regiment.

Edmund Pinnegan (Finnegan?) was a corporal, 1779, in Captain Allen's company of Colonel Angell's regiment. Corporal Daniel Hayden and Michael Cooney also belonged to the regiment. James Butler, of Cumberland, and Bartholomew Jackson, of Newport, were among the recruits in the service in 1782.



The grotesque "Scotch-Irish" phantasm has never found lodgment in Rhode Island. Descendants there of Irish Revolutionary stock take an especial pride in being connected with a race which, as President Andrew Jackson said in an address to the Boston Charitable Irish Society,\* "Has so much to recommend it to the good wishes of the world." There are old Rhode Islanders of many patriotic American generations who value their Irish line of descent very highly, indeed. At some other time the writer may go into this matter in detail, but at present will confine himself to his subject proper.

Sergeant Dennis Hogan is a name frequently met in the Rhode Island military records of the Revolution. He was from Newport, and appears to have been an exceedingly useful soldier. He served in Colonel Angell's regiment of Continentals. Among his comrades in the regiment were Pierce Donovan, Patrick Hackmet, Barnabus McDermot, James Hayes, Michael Doherty, Peter Burns, Charles McAfferty, Michael Morrigan, James Haney, John Hany, and a large number of other soldiers of Irish blood.

In 1777 mention is made in the records of the General Assembly of Timothy Larkin "a sick soldier, on duty in this State." The Larkins were Irish, people of the name settling in the colony at an early period. Some of their descendants are still living there. John Larkin was a member for Hopkinton of the "committee to procure arms and accoutrements," 1776.

Patrick Caton was in Colonel Angell's Continental regiment above mentioned, as were also John Ragen and Dennis Bagley, all of Providence. Irish from other parts of the State were also numerous in the command. John Tuley, Michael Stafford, Joseph Manning, Thomas Mitchell and James Patrick likewise served under Colonel Angell. Richard Shield and John Gibbon, soldiers of the Revolution, appear as enlisted from Newport.

In March, 1777, the General Assembly ordered to be paid the account of "John Kelly for the ferriage of soldiers." It amounted to £15 9s 4d. Michael Cary, "a private in the Rhode Island Continentals" is also mentioned in the records of the General Assembly. In September, 1779, the Assembly allowed £15 to Jeremiah Cain, "a soldier, to enable him to defray his expenses to Boston to join the corps of invalids at that place."

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\* See Records of the Society.

In July, 1780, the case of Philip Driskill, "enlisted by Richmond and claimed by Westerly," came up in the Assembly. He was finally credited to Richmond. "Matthew Hanley, late a soldier in the Continental army," was under discussion about the same time on a question of pension. He and Peter Burns are mentioned as invalids. In the records of December, 1786, we find mention of "John Hany, age fifty-nine, who served in the Rhode Island regiment commanded by Colonel Jeremiah Olney." He was wounded in the ankle and groin. The former injury was received in May, 1780, and the latter in July, 1781. Both his heels were frost bitten in the Oswego expedition. He is further described as suffering from "old age and bodily infirmity." Suitable provision was made for the worthy veteran. Other Rhode Islanders mentioned as of the "corps of invalids" at various times were John O'Neal, Daniel Barrett, John Griffin and Edward Powers. In June, 1783, they were at Constitution island.

The Rhode Island Continentals participated in many of the greatest battles of the Revolution. By act of Congress, January 1, 1781, the 1st and 2d Continental regiments of the State were consolidated. Colonel Christopher Greene was selected for the chief command. This led to the retirement of Colonel Israel Angell. Colonel Greene was killed in May, 1781, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Olney. He led the regiment to the siege of Yorktown in 1781. A company from this regiment was in the van in the assault on the British redoubts. It was commanded by Captain Stephen Olney. The regiment at this time included many Irish from Providence, Newport and other parts of Rhode Island. The following twenty-seven soldiers—all, or nearly all, Irish—belonged to the regiment February 1, or soon after. It is fair to assume that the majority of them were still with it at the siege of Yorktown: Dennis Hogan (sergeant); John Butler (sergeant); Michael Kelly, Cornelius Driskle, William Sullivan, Nicholas Hart, Matthew Hart, Michael Doherty, Peter Burns, James Hayes, Thomas Mitchell, Charles McAfferty, Michael Wright, John Kirby, Matthew Henley (or Hanley), Michael Cole, Christopher Moore, Anthony Griffin, Daniel Collins, Peter Collins, William McCall, John Haney, James Mitchell, Thomas Meloney, Francis Cavan, Hugh McDonnold and John McDonnold.

Captain Stephen Olney's company of the regiment, as has been stated, was placed in the van of one of the assaulting columns. It performed many deeds of valor, and was the one whose commander, having climbed upon the parapet of the redoubt, quickly called out: "Captain Olney's company form here!"

On sea as well as on land Irish Rhode Islanders dealt vigorous blows for the cause of liberty. John Murphy was a privateer commander during the Revolution. He commanded the *Swallow*. William Malone was captain of the *Harbinger*. Francis Mulligan owned the *Chance*. Among the Rhode Islanders captured in privateers and imprisoned in England were Stephen Ready, John Welch, Edward McGrath, William Kelly, John Murphy and Charles Buckley.

## THE INDIAN WARS IN NEW ENGLAND IN COLONIAL TIMES.

BY MARY BERTRAM WOODWORTH.

The periods of savage warfare that marked the first century of the existence of the New England colonies were inevitable. The successive advancing waves of the steadily increasing colonization, that commenced with the founding of the Plymouth colony, swept at each progression the Indian farther away from his former haunts and those of his forefathers. That he had been a willing, if not an eager party to the sale of these forests, abodes and hunting-grounds for a fair price, failed to alter the result of his reasoning. Each year he saw more clearly that the increase of the English, since his character was such as to prevent his amalgamation with the superior race, meant ultimately expulsion from his country, if not extermination. That this feeling in his breast was a combustible one is almost needless to remark. It required but the trivial incidents that occurred at several times during the early existence of the colonies to fan this aroused, growing jealousy into the bright flame of open warfare. A war necessarily waged by the Indians to exterminate, but on this account none the less cruel, and it brought death alike to the babe and the aged, irrespective of sexes, and enacted scenes of blood and flame amid the homes of our ancestors that are yet vividly recalled.

That the Indians had originally just grounds for distrust of the English, the actions of the early explorers of the New England coast substantiates. As early as 1607 Captain George Weymouth kidnapped several Indians from the vicinity of Pemaquid. Each succeeding year almost brought other cases of Indians being kidnapped and transported abroad, in some instances to be sold as slaves for "twenty pounds a man." That this was done on the excuse of obtaining information in relation to the new continent did not less mitigate the injury to the Indians torn from home and relatives. In fact, up to the time when the Puritans landed on the snow-clad shores of Plymouth from the tempest-tossed *Mayflower*, all relations between the

whites and the Indians had ended in hostilities, in which the English had been originally the aggressor. Naturally, then, all during that winter of misery, marked so in the spring by the graves of one-half of their number, did the Pilgrims watch against Indian attacks and seek to protect themselves with their little military band of twelve led by Miles Standish, the "Captain of Plymouth." Fortunately, it was for the members of this little colony, struggling amid sleet and snow, to erect habitations and a fort that also was its church, that a pestilence had swept away a few years previous the Indians of the vicinage, whose animosity had been aroused by the lawlessness of the English sailors earlier in the century, as ill prepared were the colonists to bear more difficulties than those suffered that first winter. Providentially, this happened, it may well be written, to preserve this little band while it established itself and developed strength.

This winter at length passed, and "the birds sang in the woods most pleasantly," when one day in March an Indian, Samoset, who had picked up a little English from the fishermen frequenting the coast, came to the colony and gave the Puritans their first welcome. As an envoy of Massasoit, sachem of the surviving few of the surrounding tribes, Samoset had come to learn whether the colonists were to be friends or enemies. Gladly did the Pilgrims meet this welcome, and a few days later they concluded with Massasoit a treaty of friendship that, while it was destined to be faithfully observed for more than fifty years and relieved the colonists from much of their anxiety, still it did not entirely free them from difficulties with other tribes more remote. The year following the little settlement at Wissagusett by the harshness and cupidity of its dissolute inhabitants, aroused the neighboring tribe, who plotted their destruction. The Plymouth colony, learning it was necessary for their own self-preservation to prevent a victory being won by the Indians, assumed the offensive and declared war. Their sturdy captain, Standish, with eight men, was sent against the Indians, and, a fight ensuing, four of the natives were killed. This summary act had a salutary effect upon the Indians, as it added to their respect for the bravery of the Pilgrims. A little later the Narragansetts, who, with the Pequots, were by far the



most powerful of the Indian tribes, sent a messenger with a bundle of arrows in a snake's skin to the colony as a challenge to war. The answer returned Longfellow vividly pictures, referring to Miles Standish:

Then from the rattlesnake's skin with a sudden, contemptuous gesture,  
Jerking the Indian arrows, he filled it with powder and bullets  
Full to the very jaws, and handing it back to the savage,  
Saying in thundering tones: "Here, take it; this is your answer!"  
Silently then out of the room then glide the savage,  
Bearing the serpent's skin, and seeming himself like a serpent,  
Winding his sinuous way in the dark to the depths of the forest.

This defiance had the desired effect, and the Narragansetts remained at peace.

From 1623 to 1675 there occurred no general Indian war in the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts. Occasional disturbances or conflicts happened with the aborigines, but not of so serious nature as to interfere with the growth and development of the settlers. The ministers exerted every effort to Christianize and civilize the savage. The names of Eliot and Mayhew are the bright stars of this missionary work. Many of the natives were brought under these influences, but more retained the superstitions of their ancestors. To the latter the news of each white-winged ship that arriving, brought emigrants, was a menace; another mesh in the net they now saw was encompassing them as the settlements hewed their resting places here and there in their forests and threatened to shortly expel them from the hunting-grounds of their ancestors. At first the Indian had viewed the white man as of a race superior to them in other ways than in intellectuality. They considered the Pilgrims, perhaps, with the same reverence as the Aztecs did Cortez coming amid them, perhaps as of a race of gods. But after a little the Indian saw the white man eating the same food as himself and as susceptible to wounds; hence, it was assumed physically they were equal, and his reverence irretrievably lost for them as of another race. Again, the savages gradually secured firearms, though the laws of the colonies were severe against the selling of arms to the natives, and in the possession of these weapons he felt on an equality with the white man. On the other hand, the actions of the colonists were constrained. They viewed with anxiety the neighboring savages as an ever-

present danger; they were conscious of the feeling inspired by the extending settlements, and, anticipating an outbreak, they were in a mood to punish the first aggression of any kind by the Indian with stern and exorable severity. Still, they were ever ready to grant justice to the Indian in their courts, even to the extent of hanging three murderers of an Indian, as was done in Plymouth in 1638, much to the surprise of the savages, who thought the hanging of three men for the murder of one was paying in advance for future murdered ones. With this prevailing feeling, constantly growing in intensity, it was inevitable, however justly the aborigine was treated, that sooner or later a spark would fly from slight incident that would fire the train of war. It was destined, however, before it burst forth upon the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies to flame forth in Connecticut.

In the spring of 1636, the great migration led by that keen preacher, Thomas Hooker, started forth from the Massachusetts Colony into the deep forests of Connecticut to found a colony in which church membership was not to be essential to the right of suffrage.

Scarcely had the new settlements become located at Windsor, Hartford and Wetherfield, when Indian difficulties arose. In the territory from the river Thames to the western boundary of Rhode Island dwelt the powerful tribe of the Pequots. Sagacious and brave the Pequots were and had been a dangerous menace to the colonists. The more so now since the new settlements were almost within their boundaries. Three years before a crew of traders had been murdered in the Connecticut river by some of the Pequots. The matter had been taken up by the authorities at Boston and a demand made for the surrender of the guilty parties. Though promising, the Pequots failed to comply. In this same summer of 1636, a trader on the Sound was killed by Indians subject to the sachems of the Narragansetts. The latter hastened, however, through Cononicus their chief, to disavow all responsibility for the murder. Perhaps the rattlesnake's skin filled "with powder and bullets" still retained some of its effectiveness. The blame of the affair was placed upon the natives of Block island. Determined to check this lawlessness the youthful Governor Vane sent three vessels under

Endicott to the island to avenge the crime, and from there to visit the Pequots and obtain the surrender of the murderers of the traders. Endicott ravaged Block island by burning villages and destroying the growing corn, but secured none of the inhabitants as they had fled at his approach to the forests. From here the expedition crossed to the mainland near Saybrook and marched to the Pequod river. Here the surrender of the murderers was demanded, and being refused the village was attacked and burned, as was another farther up the valley. Reprisals such as these served only to enrage the red men. Sassacus, their chief, set out to form an alliance with the Narragansetts to compass the ruin of the English. That this alliance was not accomplished was due to the zealous efforts of Roger Williams. Regardless of personal safety he visited the Narragansetts and persuaded their chief to visit Boston. Here he was received by the magistrates with such ceremony and induced to become an ally of the colony. How important this treaty was to the colonies may be judged when it is considered that their total population at that time was probably less than twenty thousand souls. These were scattered in small settlements miles apart, here and there in the forest-clad country. Against them would have been arrayed an equal number of savages who fought not in the open, or in compact masses, but burst forth from the forest for murder and pillage only when overwhelming in numbers made their success a foregone conclusion.

Left to carry on the war alone the persistent Pequots kept, all through the winter of 1636-37, the Connecticut towns in a state of alarm. Constantly hovering about the settlements, the Indians killed and burned at every opportunity. Virtually prisoners in their homes all progress of the pioneers was stifled. Before this an appeal had been made to Massachusetts and Plymouth for aid which had been promised. Impatient, though, at their situation and stung by the daily atrocities, the Connecticut men did not wait for the promised assistance. As soon as the snow had disappeared a band of ninety men under Captain John Mason, who had served in Flanders, was organized. These with twenty men from Massachusetts under the impetuous Underhill, who had joined them, and a small number of friendly Mohegans, embarked in the spring at Hartford, after a night

spent in prayer, for the stronghold of the Pequots. This was situated near the present site of Stonington. The task for which they had invoked Divine aid was the assault of a village surrounded by a strong palisade. Within were some seven hundred sleeping Pequots; sleeping unguarded through their confidence in their numbers. In the words of Trumbell, the historian of Connecticut: "The important crisis was now come, when the very existence of Connecticut, under Providence, was to be determined in a single action, and to be decided by the good conduct of less than eighty men." At dawn the attack was made in two divisions. The Indians were surprised, but resisted bravely. While the conflict was wavering the English thought to fire the wigwams and withdraw without the palisades. Forced from their lurking places by the flames the Pequots became a fair mark for their assailants. As Trumbell writes: "The greatness and violence of the fire, the reflection of the light, the flashing and roar of the arms, the shriek and yelling of men and women and children in the fort, and the shouting of the Indians without, just at the dawning of the morning, exhibited a grand and awful scene."

Of the seven hundred Pequots, but five escaped from those who were fighting not alone themselves, but for parent, wife and child in rude forest-environed homes to the north, and to avenge a hundred cruel murders. In this short hour fight two were killed and sixteen wounded of the English and the Pequot nation destroyed. The few remaining ones were hunted out by the arriving Massachusetts forces. Sassacus fleeing to the Mohawks met death at their hands and his scalp sent to Boston as a peace offering. In a day the tribe that had for generations terrorized alike New England Indian and colonist vanished. To the English fell the heritage of the vanquished deadly prestige. Dread of the white man gave place to reverence in the mind of the savage. While some of the acts of the colonists prior to this war may not have been in Connecticut in exact accord with justice, nevertheless, it was a ruthless foe they were attacking. A foe that threatened the very existence of their new settlements; a foe that had brought mourning into almost every family; a foe that was blocking all progression. The effects of the security obtained by the Pequot war were far reaching. It rendered

possible rapid colonization of Connecticut; it opened safe communication between the inland settlements and those on the coast; it permitted by awing the New England savage the colonies to flourish unharassed, and it laid the foundation of the future New England confederacy. True it was six years later before the confederacy was formed between the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, under the title of "The United Colonies of New England." The controlling element, though, in founding this union was the aid that each colony had found necessary in self-defense to give to the other in the Indian wars. The only national power bestowed upon the eight commissioners who composed the council was that of the control of the Indian affairs and matters of war. Each colony was to furnish men and money to carry on a war according to its military population. This offensive and defensive confederacy was weak and rent with internal dissensions its outward appearance postponed, as Goodwin writes: "For thirty-three years the war with the Narragansetts."\*

For the next thirty years the annals of the colonies were uneventful within the scope of this paper. All outward intercourse between the English and the Indians was friendly. The colonist treated them with consideration. Every acre of ground settled upon had been purchased from the natives. Governor Winslow reports in 1676: "Nay, because some of our people are of a covetous disposition, and the Indians are in their straits easily prevailed with to part with their lands, we first made a law that none should receive gifts of any land of the Indians without the knowledge and allowance of our court." The missionaries, too, were active during this period in improving the condition of the savage. The Puritan did not hold at this time the Western idea that all good Indians are dead ones. Later, however, after the events of King Philip's war this view had more followers. The eminent New England historian, Dr. Palfrey, comments on this period in these words: "The course of conduct pursued toward them (the Indians) had been praiseworthy in a single degree. The Indians were a good people extremely difficult to deal with by reason of their mental and moral defects, but they were treated equitably and generously."† It was immaterial,

\* History of New England, vol. III, p. 137. † The Puritan Republic, p. 417.



however, how our ancestors treated the savage, for it was inevitable that the latter would have but hatred towards them as a slowly encroaching enemy. It was remarkable that peace was preserved so long. As the years passed the terror in the mind of the savage of the destroying vengeance that annihilated the Pequots faded in the misty past. It was destined, though, that the scene of action should be transformed from Connecticut to Massachusetts.

In 1660 Massasoit, chief sachem of the Wampanoags, died, leaving two sons, Alexander and Philip, the former being the eldest succeeded him. Shortly after this it was rumored that the new chief was plotting against the whites. As the colony of Plymouth had since its founding maintained a treaty with this tribe they sent for Alexander to appear before them and explain his grievances. Though near by the sachem refused, and an armed force was sent to compel his appearance. A contemporaneous writer styles this a high-handed proceeding, as he asserts there were good grounds for suspicions. The facts concerning this, and the subsequent death of Alexander a few days later, are involved in confusion. Hubbard vests the death of Alexander in a halo of romance as dying of a broken heart because of the indignity suffered from the English. Whether it was this, or a cold, or too much rum is not to be ascertained. As many writers cite this death of Alexander as one of the principal causes of the war that broke out thirteen years later it has been referred to here. A careful review, though, of the events scarcely justifies clothing this incident with so much importance.

Philip, then about twenty-two years of age, succeeded his brother as the head of the Wampanoags, and at once concluded a treaty with Plymouth. The general statement that Philip at once commenced plotting against the whites is conjectural, as the Indian left no State papers for future generations to pursue for facts. Contemporaneous writers assert that Philip planned for some time prior to 1671 a rising against the English. This is doubtless true as to seeking blood and pillage, ever dear to a savage heart. Surrounding events hardly sustain the belief that the uprising when it burst was one matured over a series of years. The rumor of 1671 led to the summoning of the chief before the magistrates to conclude a new treaty and deliver up a paltry few arms.

Three years of outward tranquility ensued. The Plymouth authorities early again in 1674 were warned by a friendly Indian that Philip was bent on the warpath. Again the chief was summoned and warned if more rumors arose his arms would be seized. A few days later the body of the friendly Indian was found in a neighboring pond. The crime was finally traced to several Wampanoags, who were after a trial found guilty and hanged. The first blow soon followed on June 20 at Swanzy, two houses were burned and their flames lighted the train of war. Three days after came the massacre at Swanzy. It was on a day set apart for "solemn humiliation throughout the colony of Plymouth by fasting and prayer to entreat the Lord to give success to the present expedition respecting the enemy." And, as Dr. Increase Mather writes at the time, "that as the sword was drawn on a day of humiliation the Lord thereby declared from heaven that he expected Something else from his People besides fasting and Prayer." Indeed, the colonists found this so too late. Troops came forward, but it was ten days before the savages were pursued. In the meantime they had fled, and the pursuit rested while the Massachusetts men went to the Narragansetts to conclude a then unnecessary treaty. During this time Philip swept down upon Dartmouth and killed a number of the inhabitants. Isolated murders were committed in other localities. Some of the victims were flayed alive, or impaled on sharp sticks, or roasted over slow fires. The latter part of July the Indians were cornered in the Pocasset Swamp and attacked by the colonial forces. These suffered severe loss in their first headlong rush upon the hidden foe. Fighting more cautiously they drove the Indians back until darkness approaching the whites withdrew. It was afterwards learned that in a few moments more the savages must have surrendered, as their ammunition was nearly exhausted. Thus so nearly did the first battle end the war. Another uncalled for wait followed and the Indians had fled from the Plymouth territory to the land of the Nipmuck in central Massachusetts. An escape not through his own sagacity, but through the carelessness of the English. The Nipmucks had no grievances with the settlers and had lived in harmony with them, but the advent of Philip among them with the prestige of the slaughter and rapine he had left behind aroused

all their savage nature. The zeal with which they took up the war was fiendish. For some months the war cloud rolled away from the old colonies. At that time the beautiful highlands of eastern Connecticut were covered by an unbroken wilderness. In the Connecticut valley a line of little hamlets stretched north as far as the frontier. Exposed as they were they offered tempting opportunity to the savages for murder and pillage. The Connecticut colony, realizing its danger, sent an officer of the Nipmucks to arrange a treaty. His reception was death, together with eight of his men. The beginning of the autumn brought the attacks on the settlements along the river, commencing at Deerfield. In connection with the attack on Hatfield at this time is one of the most interesting traditions of that period. Cooper has made use of it in his "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish." The inhabitants of the little frontier hamlet were at church keeping a fast when the savages burst down the hillsides. The men seized their arms stacked near the entrance and rushed forth, but they halted at the sight of the yelling savages and already mounting flames and a panic seemed imminent. All at once a stranger of stately mien and flowing white beard appeared among them and assumed command with an air of authority. In one hand was carried a shining broadsword such as the cavaliers of England carried and a short carbine was slung across his back. He bade them charge the screeching throng, and soon the savages were beaten off. The stranger had then disappeared and none knew whence he had come or whence he had gone. It was the regicide William Goffe, who from his retreat had seen the impending attack and sallied forth to lead one more charge before death claimed him in his forest retreat. This tale is based on the authority of Hutchinson, a careful and judicious writer.

But the settlers were to suffer more severely yet. On September 11, Captain Lothrop's company of ninety picked men, the "Flower of Essex," was ambuscaded and only eight escaped. A "black and fatal day was this, the saddest that ever befell New England." Meanwhile hostilities were spreading and the whole of Massachusetts was in danger. The frontier settlements were abandoned and the people fled to Boston. The Puritans were yet imbued with that sense of corporate responsibility that led them to the belief that God had set loose the savages to punish the people of New England for ceasing to persecute

"false worshippers and especially idolatrous Quakers." Superstition added to the horrors of the realities. Indian bows and scalps were seen in the sky; the northern lights were ill omens; phantom horsemen galloped through the air, and the howling of the wolves brought terror to their excited imaginations. Among the sins the general court thought induced the war were neglect in the training of children; pride in men wearing long and curled hair; excess in apparel; superfluous ribbons; profane swearing, idleness; extortion of shopkeepers, and the toleration of Quakers.

Soon after the collision with Philip the savages on the north attacked the settlers in Maine and New Hampshire. This hostility from so different a quarter led the colonists more to the belief that the war was matured from a conspiracy. But the same reasons of the encroaching whites that have been referred to probably inspired these attacks, and once Philip had set the example they were ready to join in the contest. All during this time the Federal Commissioners had been sitting at Boston. Up to this point the Narragansetts had remained outwardly quiet. However, the success of their red brethren had its effect upon them and their attitude became threatening. Fearing they would rise in the spring commissioners determined to take the initiative. Under the powers vested in them by the Confederacy a thousand men were enlisted for the campaign against the Narragansetts. Josiah Winslow, the governor of Plymouth, was placed in command. The forces assembled at Peteguamscut on December 18, 1675. A night's march of eighteen miles through the snow brought the soldiers at daybreak to the swamp where the Narragansetts had selected a small piece of dry ground in the midst of a great morass for their winter fort. This was made of palisades, surrounded by a fence of trees a rod in thickness. The entrance to this lay along a single log thrown from the shore of the encompassing pond to the island. Over this a brave few led the way that led but to death. But the soldiers pressed on, and forced an entrance. Others led by Major Treat found a weak spot in the rear, and climbing on each other's shoulders, they fought their way over the rampart. Soon all were in the fort and the work of destruction commenced. The wigwams were fired and the roar of the sweeping flames mingled with the yells of the com-

batants. The superior discipline of the English soon told and the savages rapidly met death. What a picture fancy sketches of that gray Sunday of the grim and wrathful Puritan amid the smoke and roar of battle swinging his broadsword and discharging his flint lock to avenge the murder of relative or neighbor, believing the Lord had delivered the savage up to him for destruction. A thousand warriors perished that day, says Hubbard. Redpath remarks: "The pride of the Narragansetts perished in a day." Screened by the falling snow, Canonchet, their chief, and some hundreds of warriors escaped. Through the deepening snow drifts the English retired to the little village of Wickford. Nearly one-fourth of their number had been killed or wounded. Of the Connecticut men eighty were left in the swamp by the breach through which they charged. This battle changed the aspect of things in New England. It was no longer a question of whether the red man could drive the whites out, but of his extermination by the whites. The "Great Swamp Fight," December 18, 1675, as it was termed, was one of the decisive battles of our history. It gave a peace that brought development and prosperity to the New England colonies. Had the French been able to deliver as prostrating a blow to the Iroquois at that time, the present geographical lines might have been altered and a New France extant on this continent. Destiny, however, decreed otherwise. To many of us this last fight of King Philip brings memories of ancestors, who taking down the musket and pouch from the chimney, went forth in those dark winter days to face the Indian gun and arrow with the same spirit that their fathers had faced the dangers of non-conformity in England.

The overthrow of the Narragansetts did not end the war. The Indian soon began his incursions again, and one after the other were destroyed: Lancaster, Medfield, Weymouth, Groton and Marlborough. In the attack on Lancaster, Philip was conspicuous. At the house of the minister, John Rowlandson, forty odd people sought refuge at the commencement of the assault. Despite the efforts of the defenders finally the house was fired by the savages. His wife, Mary Rowlandson, who was captured writes of the scene then so common in the colonies, thus: "Now the dreadful hour is come. Some in our house were fighting for



their lives ; others wallowing in blood ; the house on fire over our heads, and the bloody heathen ready to knock us on the head if we stirred out. I took my children to go forth, but the Indians shot so thick that the bullets rattled against the house as if one had thrown a handful of stones. We had six stout dogs, but none of them would stir. The bullets flying thick, one went through my side, and through my poor child in my arms." "After the massacre," she continues, "there remained nothing to me, but one poor wounded babe. Down I must sit in the snow, with my sick child, the picture of death in my lap."

The spring was marked by the murderous attacks at Sudbury, Warwick and Providence. At this time near Pawtuxet, Cononchet, the Narragansett chief was taken, and offered his life if he would secure a treaty of peace. Spurning this offer, and condemned to death, he answers, "I like it well, I shall die before I speak anything unworthy of myself." The downfall of Cononchet marks the end of next to the last act of the war. Patrolling bands of colonial soldiery kept the Indians constantly moving. The summer was advancing and they had no fields to cultivate. Continued warfare was against their practices, and to escape death many surrendered. Church, the famous Indian fighter, was now in command of the colonial forces, and he granted no respite to the savages. Philip was chased from hiding place to hiding place. At last he seeks his former home about Mount Hope, pursued by the indefatigable Church. Attempting to break through the slowly drawing-in cordon he was shot by an Indian ally of the whites. His head was sent to Plymouth and placed upon a pole there while the church bell tolled for a thanksgiving service.

Fancy, led by sympathy that is aroused by the ruthless war waged upon the Indians, has pictured Philip in a light far removed from reality. But that this is a misplaced sympathy, a moment's consideration reveals. Imagine the feelings of one who stands amid the smoking ruins and gazes on the mangled bodies of wife and child, and his very intelligence will intensify his bitterness. Dr. Palfrey draws of Philip this portrait :

The title of "King," which it has been customary to attach to his name, distinguishes and transfigures to the view the form of a squalid savage, whose palace was a sty ; whose royal robe was a bearskin or a coarse blanket, alive with vermin ; who hardly knew the luxury of an ablution ; who was often glad to appease appetite

with food such as men who are not starving, loathe ; and whose nature possesses just the capacity for reflection and the degree of refinement which might be expected to be developed from the mental condition of his race by such a condition and such habits of life. "King" Philip is a mythical character.

These three years of terror that characterized the period of Philip's war was a severe blow to the colonies of Massachusetts and Plymouth. Of ninety towns, twelve were destroyed completely and forty more the scenes of assaults, fiery and murderous. The losses and war debt reached a half million of dollars, an enormous sum for the infant colonies. Nearly a thousand of their able-bodied men were killed, and hundreds of fair women and helpless children met death by the glistening tomahawk or more merciful bullet. One family in every twenty had been burned out and one in every twenty men had fallen. But destructive as the war was it had its benefits. The contest had demonstrated that union was necessary. In the action of the commissioners in carrying on the war in behalf of all the colonies there had been a vivid object lesson given of the value of united action. One that was brought home to every household in the years that followed in the payment of the war debt. It was another advance in that ever-forward movement that founded these United States a century later. As for the Indian it was virtually extermination. The Puritan had swept his Canaan with pitiless hand. Thereafter, except as an ally of the French in assaults upon the colonies, the Indian ceases to be an element in the shaping of the history of the New England colonies.

## THE GARRISON OF FORT AMSTERDAM.

BY L. D. SCISCO.

*(Continued from page 262.)*

In New Netherland the garrison was composed partly of men enlisted in old Amsterdam and sent across the Atlantic, partly of men enlisted by the colonial authorities themselves and sometimes of soldiers transferred from similar service in the garrison at Curacao. The result of these methods of recruiting was a motly assemblage of nationalities where the adventurers from a dozen European nations rubbed shoulders with farmers fresh from the meadows of the low countries. A glance over the records will show among the New Netherland soldiery not only Dutchmen, but also Walloons, Flemings, French, Germans, Danes, Swedes, Fins, Swiss, Norwegians, Portuguese and Englishmen. The West India Company shrewdly used its recruiting agency for a colonizing bureau, and as a result many would-be colonists, too poor to pay their passage over sea, came over as enlisted soldiers, serving the Company a year as such and then taking their discharge only to settle down as farmers and pioneers of the New World. These men made fair barrack-soldiers, but it can easily be seen that their few months' service would yet leave them but indifferent soldiers for field service. Nevertheless the Company took pains to secure just this class of recruits in order to increase the colonial population. Many others of the Company's recruits were professional soldiers who sold their services wherever they saw fit with apparently a sublime ignorance of the idea of patriotism for any special flag. This element seems to have been valuable for a more or less settled habit of discipline, but it was at the same time troublesome by reason of a certain lawless independence. Efforts were made by the Company to turn these men, too, into peaceful settlers. Stuyvesant, in one of his letters to the Company directors, writes:

The second point which your honors recommend to us, concerning the discharge of the soldiers who have served their time, is to animate them to remain here and to give them for that purpose some good and suitable lands. We do not fail to do our duty in one or the other direction by offering them full payment, but, on the other side, nobody can be kept here against his will and wish or be paid here, the more

so as the major part of them reply, "We have not learned any trade nor farming. The sword must earn us our subsistence. If not here then we must look for our fortune elsewhere."

Quite distinct from these recruits sent from old Amsterdam were the auxiliaries enlisted at various times for field service. They were almost entirely Englishmen from the nearby towns, whose temporary service was secured on special terms and terminated as soon as the emergency was met.

In its organization Fort Amsterdam garrison was very similar to a modern military company. Its higher officers were, using the English equivalents for the Dutch titles, a captain, lieutenant and ensign. These three ranks were seldom all filled at one time, and more than once were all vacant together. The men selected for the places were usually men of experience and social standing, very necessary characteristics for officers who were sometimes called to seats in the Provincial Council or invited socially to the home of the Director-General. Ranking below these three grades were those of sergeants, corporals and cadets, whose holders were promoted from the ranks but did not secure thereby any special social prominence. The Sergeant was usually a soldier of long service and steady habits. In case the ranks above him were vacant he was actual commander of the garrison and might even, like Christian Niessen, rise by merit to a commission. The number of sergeants varied as the size of the garrison changed. When a small outlying garrison was created its commander was usually a sergeant. The Director-General and council held the appointment of all garrison officers, and a ceremonious installation threw about the favored one a certain prestige of authority. When a new officer was to be appointed, we are told in 1653, the choice of the council was proclaimed with all formality from the front of the council-chamber to the populace. Then was administered to him in presence of the soldiery the double oath of fealty by which he swore allegiance to the States-General and to the West India Company. Then he was solemnly invested with his new authority.

Intended almost entirely for barrack service the Company's soldiers were of course footmen. Once, in 1659, Stuyvesant planned to organize a Cavalry adjunct. His idea was carried out in 1660, but in a modified form that made the troop a militia body

instead of part of the regular garrison. There was no field artillery in the province and therefore no Artillery squad. There was, however, a gunner who ranked about the same as a corporal and whose duty it was to care for the cannon of the fort and fire salutes. As for the staff service there seems to have been an almost complete absence of modern machinery. No paymaster was needed for no money was handled on this side the water. The duties of adjutant, quartermaster and commissary were probably performed in part at least by the commissioned officers. Possibly the Provost, an officer of uncertain status, may have shared in these duties. Neither was there a special garrison surgeon, for a surgeon from the city could attend all sick soldiers. There is, however, a hint of some sort of a hospital staff in the appointment of a matron in 1658 to care for sick soldiers. Finally may be mentioned the garrison drummer and trumpeter, both probably common soldiers detailed for their special duties.

In the pay of a common soldier the West India Company hardly reached the point of extravagance. An estimate of expenses in 1645 shows a salary of \$10 a month for a sergeant, \$8 for a gunner, \$7.20 for a corporal, \$6 for a cadet and \$5.20 for a common soldier. At this time an ensign received \$18 and a lieutenant \$24 a month. These sums were, of course, outside of food and clothing. The Company kept its accounts with its servants in the strictest business way. When a man enlisted at Amsterdam he was given two months' pay in advance and was debited with the cost of certain articles advanced to him for his use. These were his equipments, which cost him \$5.56, and a straw-bed and sea-chest which cost him \$1.10 more. Then he was sent to his new post in a Company ship. His passage over cost him nothing, but in case he was a colonist with wife and family to be sent to the New World with him, then the Company debited against the soldier the cost of their passage, to be deducted from his wages on final settlement.

For a year now the soldier had nothing to expect from the Company but food and clothing. Except for the two months' pay given him on enlistment he received no moneys until the expiration of his time. In the meanwhile the Company's book-keeper at the colony kept account with the soldier and sent a



transcript back to Amsterdam on which authority the account was settled at the Amsterdam office when the soldier returned home. In case he settled in the colony when released, the soldier either sold his claim or collected by power of attorney. The soldier's term of enlistment was one year, reckoned from the day of enlistment, except during a brief time in 1653 when an unsuccessful effort was made to gain a few weeks for the Company by reckoning from the day of arrival in New Amsterdam. His clothing and rations were furnished from the Company's storehouse. The equipments with which he was charged on the Company's books were a clumsy musket or snaphance and a bandolier or cartridge-box for ammunition. Perhaps also there was a saber or a hanger and a belt.

Of garrison life among the soldiers there is scant material left on which to base a sketch. That the men were rough and brutal is shown by their conduct during the Indian wars, but in that they were not different from their class the world over at that time. The common vices of common men were theirs. Theft and immoralities are charges that one often meets in the records and "soldiers license" was a phrase not devoid of meaning in colonial days. The commonest form of amusement among them, as in all times, was to visit the liquor shop and get wildly drunk. Then, reeling back to their barracks at the fort, they would fill the colonial night with yells, curses and songs until the peaceful civilians probably longed for some avenging hand. Sometimes in these drunken revels quarrels would arise and the ready knife would do its work. Several murders appear thus charged to soldiers. In discipline, the military seem not to have been kept under the strictest of rules. The guard-house served as a place of punishment for minor offenses. Officers were liable to suspension or degradation to the ranks for improper conduct. Strict military punishment was sometimes set aside for milder measures, as when a public apology was allowed to condone disrespect shown to a superior officer, or when two soldiers were dishonorably discharged and sent back to Europe for refusing to work. Mutiny, that most heinous of military crimes, was once at least, punished by an offender being shot.

In their daily duties the Company was not severe with its men. In 1658 the records show that a soldier was upon guard

duty every third day only, being free to work among the people in the interim, a plan which allowed him to increase his scanty pay by labor and to maintain a household until his discharge should give him complete freedom. The usual duties of the soldiers made them a sort of special police. They stood guard at the gates of the fort, acted as night patrol on the streets, assisted in making arrests, guarded ships to prevent smuggling and acted as body guard to the Director-General when he required it. They also kept the fort in order and cut and carted from the woods the fuel used in their quarters.

A sketch of the New Netherland soldiery is not complete without a reference to those small outlying garrisons which Stuyvesant established from time to time in the rural sections during his rule for the fuller protection of his people. These minor garrisons, usually in charge of sergeants, were reduced copies of the larger one at Fort Amsterdam, having a history usually without bloodshed, except for such as might occur in drunken brawls, but being nevertheless of importance, since they guarded and made possible the extension of settlement into the interior. There were eight of these small military posts, not all permanent in character. Three, those of the Long Island towns, of Staten Island and of New Harlem, were closely dependent on the capital. At Fort Orange and at the Esopus in the Hudson valley were two others more remote and somewhat less dependent. On the Delaware river, details at Fort Casimir and Fort Altoona represented the authority of the Company, while the colonial possessions of the city of Amsterdam were protected by posts at New Amstel and the Whorekill region. Fort Good Hope on the Connecticut was not a military post.

As early as 1648 the first outlying garrison was fixed at Fort Orange, now Albany, N. Y. It was only temporary. Disputes had arisen with the patroon and the Director-General sent to the old traders' fort five or six soldiers who stayed a few weeks and were withdrawn. Six years later, in 1654, Stuyvesant, responding to a request from the people of Fort Orange, ordered six soldiers sent there to protect the settlers. Little further reference to the Fort Orange garrison is found. The old fort was probably permanently occupied by about a dozen men until 1663 when the detail was sent to the Esopus. Soldiers

were again sent there in July, 1664, but the English conquest soon dispersed them.

Nearer to the provincial capital was the temporary garrison placed in the Long Island towns in 1655 to protect the settlers from the savages. Lieutenant Newton was in command with headquarters at Amersfoort. The men were kept there only a few weeks. Soldiers were also sent to Staten Island in 1655, being recalled early the next year. Another detail seems to have been placed on Staten Island, however, in 1657 and to have become permanent. It seldom numbered more than six men until 1663 when a block-house was built, cannon were sent, and the force increased to ten men. The English conquest ended its existence. Yet another garrison near the capital was that at New Harlem, now within the limits of New York City. About 1659 eight or ten soldiers were sent to protect the village, being apparently soon withdrawn again. A second detail sent in 1663 was probably kept there only a few months.

Some miles north of Manhattan island was the Esopus settlement, now Kingston, N. Y. The garrison established at this point in 1658 has a record of warfare that fills the later annals of the New Netherland. Only a few men were left on duty there after the close of the last Esopus war early in 1664 and these few were called away in August of that year to swell the forces at the capital.

Finally, there were the three garrisons on the Delaware river. Soldiers seem to have been first sent here in 1651 when Fort Casimir was built near the present New Castle, Del., to guard Dutch interests against the Swedes. Its capture by the latter in 1654 dispersed the garrison, but Stuyvesant recaptured the post a year later and kept about twenty men there until 1657. The Company now ceded the place to the city of Amsterdam as a fief and with the new name of New Amstel it continued to be a military post of some pretension until the English conquest in October, 1664. A second post in the Delaware region was Fort Altoona. This place held a small squad of men for a short time in 1655 and was then abandoned until re-occupied in 1657 with about fifteen soldiers, who were kept there until withdrawn early in 1664. A third military post was at the Whorekill region on the west side of Delaware bay north of Cape Henlopen. Here a few men were kept on duty from 1659 to 1662 but make very small figure in the colonial records.

## SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

### WILLETT OF RHODE ISLAND.

In examining the records of the Parish of Barley, near Royston, county Leicester, in Old England, we can read under the list :

#### "SEPULTI."

" 1621. Dr. Andrew Willett, Doctor of Divinity and Prebend of Ely and Rector of this Parish Church for the space of 23 years; died at Hodsdon and was buried in the Parish church December 8th."

This was the father of Thomas Willett, of America, and the son of Thomas Willett, canon of Ely, rector of Thurcaston, county Leicester, and vicar of Barley, in Wiltshire. Andrew Willett was born in Ely in 1562; he held several livings, was chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales, and published several treatises. From the preface of his "Synopsis Papismi" published by his son-in-law, Dr. Peter Smith, we learn that he had "eleven sons and seven daughters, whereof nine sons and four daughters remain to this day." (1634.) It is also said that one who was a "Separatist" of "affinitie with Dr. Willett, and who was more than once at Amsterdam," was a frequent and familiar inmate of Dr. Willett's family. It seems also that Dr. Andrew Willett was imprisoned for preaching against the proposed "Spanish Match" of Charles I. We are, therefore, not surprised that his son Thomas should have associated with the Pilgrims at Leyden and afterwards joined the new colony at Plymouth. On examining the records of births of the children of Dr. Andrew Willett we find that the register says, after giving the births of two other children: "1605. Thomas Willett, filius Andrea Willett, Rectoris, Aug. 29." This does not agree with the age given on his tombstone at Bullocks Cove, in what is now the town of East Providence, Rhode Island, but, in view of the still greater mistake on his wife's tombstone, this need not surprise us. The mistake on Thomas Willett's stone may have been caused by the stonecutter, as it is very easy to cut LXIV<sup>th</sup> instead of LXIX<sup>th</sup> and in the same way the date 1699 on Mary Willett's stone may have been cut in place of 1669. The error on her tombstone is very evident when we know that she was married

in 1636 and the stone has on it that she was about sixty-five when she died, which would make her but two years old at the time of her marriage; another proof of its error is in the fact that Thomas Willett died in 1674 and had married a second wife according to some accounts. He seems from the will probated in 1674 to have been a widower at the time he wrote it. Thomas Willett, although born in England, was educated in Holland, and when he arrived at Plymouth he was almost as much Dutch as he was English in habits, language and sympathies. His knowledge of the Dutch language and habits was of great service to him in after years.

He came over in the *Lion*, leaving London, June 22, 1632. Soon after his arrival at Plymouth he was selected by the authorities of Plymouth colony to represent them in taking charge of a trading post at Penobscot on the Kennebec river. He was very successful in his dealings with the Indians, and seemed to have possessed their unbounded confidence in all of his transactions with them.

His life at Penobscot seems from all accounts to have been very exciting, and while it turned out to be profitable for Plymouth, it was certainly in the early years of his term very disastrous for Willett.

To learn the exact state of affairs, and how it happened that the men of Plymouth were interested in a locality so far away from their new home, we are compelled to go back a few years before the arrival of Willett. In 1630 Isaac Allerton, with some London partners and William Pierce, had a patent of land on the Penobscot, where Castine now is, and had sent Edward Astley, to open trade with the natives. The Plymouth partners were invited to join and were expected to help Astley with men, goods and boats. This scheme was very distasteful to the men of Plymouth, as Astley, although a shrewd trader, was an "evil liver," having once "dwelt among the savages, going naked in their style and sharing their vices." Through necessity they were obliged to accept the situation, but they exacted from Astley a bond of £500 "not to be unchaste with the savages or to sell them gunpowder." They also required him to take as a co-agent, Thomas Willett, who is described at this time as "an excellent young business man, just from Leyden." Astley did



not live up to his contract and the post was turned over to Thomas Willett, who for nearly five years conducted a very profitable trade there. In 1632, while Willett was away on business, a party of Frenchmen visited his post. Bradford says that "many French compliments they used and congees they made," but finding the place in charge of three or four dull servants, they robbed it of £500 worth of goods and departed. For this act the London and Plymouth partners could obtain no redress from the French. Thomas Willett did a fine business after this robbery that the French perpetrated in 1632, until in August, 1635, the French Governor's lieutenant, D'Aulney, came there in force, and under pretense of friendship got himself piloted in; he then seized the house and contents. Willett was forced to go through the farce of selling the goods to D'Aulney, who, placing his own price on everything, agreed to pay the bill "in convenient time," if they came for it; the "convenient time" never arrived. For the house he allowed nothing, claiming that, England having released that region to France, everything fixed to the soil went with it. Then allowing Willett and his three men to take their shallops, with some of their own provisions, and sending by them a complimentary letter to Governor Bradford, he wished them "bon voyage" with as many "congees" as had been given by the "picaroons" of 1632.

In ten days Willett had only reached Richmond's island; and there soon after, the ship *James*, 220 tons, Captain Taylor, on her way from England to Boston, called for a pilot. Willett taking passage in her, she towed his shallop, loaded with some goods he had contrived to secure. In a storm, off the Isles of Shoals, the *James* had a narrow escape and Willett's shallop with its contents went to the bottom, leaving him to beg his way home with only D'Aulney's worthless due-bill in his pocket.

In *New England Register*, Vol. 13, p. 222, we find the following in regard to Willett's sojourn at Richmond's island, as the writer in speaking of this place says: "This Island, near the entrance to Portland Harbor, was an important commercial plantation," etc., etc. "The Rev. Richard Mather on his voyage from England in 1635, touched at Richmond's Island and noted the fact in his journal." "Mr. Thomas Willett, of New Plymouth, and afterwards Mayor of New York, had just before the

time of Mather's visit, escaped to Richmond's Island, having been driven by the French from Penobscott and took passage in the ship, with Mather, for Massachusetts."

On July 6, 1636, Thomas Willett married Mary, daughter of John Browne, of Plymouth colony; assistant from 1636 to 1655; commissioner of the United Colonies from 1644 to 1656, and member of the Council of War from 1642 to 1646.

Mary Browne was born 1604; died January 8, 1669. She was the mother of all his children, to wit:

1. Mary, *b.* November 10, 1637, *d.* 1712, *m.* 1st, September 22, 1658, Samuel Hooker, *b.* 1635, *d.* 1697, son of Thomas and Susanna Hooker, and *m.* 2d, August 10, 1703, Thomas Buckingham.
2. Martha, *b.* August 6, 1639, *d.* December 11, 1678, *m.* December 2, 1658, John Saffin, son of Simon and Grace (Garrett) Saffin.
3. John, *b.* August 21, 1641, *d.* young.
4. Sarah, *b.* May 4, 1643, *d.* June 13, 1665, *m.* John Eliot, *b.* 1636, *d.* 1668, son of John and Ann (Mumford) Eliot.
5. Rebecca, *b.* December 2, 1644, *d.* 1649.
6. Thomas, *b.* October 1, 1646, *d.* young.
7. Esther, *b.* July 10, 1648, *d.* July 26, 1737, *m.* January 24, 1672, Josiah Flint, *b.* August 24, 1645, *d.* September 15, 1680, son of Henry and Margaret (Hoar) Flint.
8. James, *b.* November 23, 1649, *m.* 1st, April 17, 1673, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Hunt, and *m.* 2d, June, 1677, Grace Frink.
9. Hezekiah, *b.* 1651, *d.* 1651.
10. Hezekiah, *b.* 1653, *d.* July 1, 1676, killed by the Indians; *m.* January 7, 1676, Ann Brown, daughter of John and Lydia (Bucklin) Brown.
11. David, *b.* November 1, 1654, *d.* young.
12. Andrew, *b.* October 5, 1655, *d.* April 6, 1712, *m.* May 30, 1682, Ann Coddington, *b.* July 20, 1663, *d.* December 4, 1751, daughter of William and Ann (Brinley) Coddington.
13. Samuel, *b.* October 27, 1658.

Hezekiah Willett, the tenth child of Thomas Willett, was a public favorite. His murder by the Indians aroused the wrath of the whole colony. He had married in January, 1676, and in July of that year, which was the year of King Philip's War, he had walked but a short distance from his own door in Swansea when some prowling Indians killed him with three bullets and carried away his head. This act exasperated the colony, the more especially from the uniform kindness of the Willett family to the Indians. In all offers of pardon and amnesty these assassins were excepted, and when Crossman, their leader, was taken, he was hanged. Even the hostile Wampanoags lamented young

Willet's death, and when the head was found it was noticed that they had tenderly combed the hair and decorated it with beads.

In 1638 Thomas Willett served on the grand jury. February 11, 1639, he was granted 100 acres near Jones river. January 24, 1642, he gave a sixteenth part for the building of a bark of forty or fifty tons, estimated to cost £200.

About this time he was engaged in what was then called "the carrying trade" between the New England colonies and New Amsterdam; in all of these places he owned considerable land in 1645. In 1648 Myles Standish died, and the train-band, of which he was the captain, sent in a double set of names, from which the court selected Thomas Willett, captain; Thomas Southworth, lieutenant; William Bradford, Jr., ensign.

It is said that on July 4, 1649, "Thomas Willett and four others leased the trade of the Kennebec on same terms as formerly had," which leads us to suppose that he had always retained an interest in the trading post at Penobscot.

At this time the colony of Connecticut and the people of New Netherland were having a serious time in settling their boundary line. After a great deal of negotiations it was at last decided to try to settle the question by arbitration at Hartford, Conn. It was a very complicated matter, as in those early days the different European powers seemed to have been ignorant of the extent of the American colonies, and, whether it was from thoughtlessness or design on their part, they had a way of allowing their grants to run over into the territory already claimed by some other power. It has been said with some degree of truth that "only royalty can give away what does not belong to them."

On September 17, 1650, the long contemplated and repeatedly postponed meeting of the Dutch and New England worthies took place at Hartford, Conn. It is very amusing to read of the preparations that were made by Peter Stuyvesant and his suite to take what was then considered a long journey, from Albany to Hartford. They traveled with a numerous retinue and everything was conducted on a high scale of pomp and ceremony. This journey gave Washington Irving, in his "Knickerbocker History of New York," a fine opportunity to indulge in various witticisms at the expense of both the Dutch and the English. He writes as follows:

And now behold that imp of fame and prowess, the headstrong Peter, bestriding a raw-boned, Smith-tailed charger, gallantly arrayed in full regimentals and bracing on his thigh that trusty brass-hilted sword which had wrought such fearful deeds on the banks of the Delaware. Behold, hard after him, his doughty trumpeter, Van Corlear, mounted on a broken-winded, wall-eyed, calico mare.

See them proudly issuing out of the city gate like an iron-clad hero of yore, with his faithful squire at his heels, the populace following them with their eyes, and shouting many a parting wish and hearty cheering.

Now did they enter upon the confines of Connecticut, where they encountered many grievous difficulties and perils. At one place they were assailed by a troop of country squires and militia colonels, who, mounted on goodly steeds, hung upon their rear for several miles, harassing them exceedingly with guesses and questions, more especially the worthy Peter, whose silver-chased leg excited not a little marvel.

At every town would Peter Stuyvesant, who was noted for warlike punctilios, order the sturdy Antony Van Corlear to sound a courteous salutation, though the manuscript observes that the inhabitants were thrown into great dismay when they heard of his approach. But the good Peter rode through these towns with a smiling aspect, waving his hand with inexpressible majesty and condescension; for he verily believed that the old clothes which these ingenious people had thrust into their broken windows, and the festoons of dried apples and peaches which ornamented the fronts of their houses, were so many decorations in honor of his approach, as it was the custom in the days of chivalry to compliment renowned heroes by sumptuous displays of tapestry and gorgeous furniture.

In actual truth, however, the trip took four days. Stuyvesant was received with great formality and courteously entertained by the Governor of Connecticut at Hartford.

When the assembly convened it was found that Stuyvesant had brought the negotiations with him in writing, and as his first paper was being interpreted from Dutch into English a storm broke out at its very beginning. He had dated it "New Netherlands" and the New Englanders arose and declined going any further into the matter until they had substituted "Connecticut." Stuyvesant promptly apologized, giving among other excuses that he had no knowledge of the English language, etc., etc. They spent the entire week in argument and then decided to submit the issue to arbitration; Simon Bradstreet and Thomas Prince were chosen to represent New England and Thomas Willett and George Baxter to represent New Netherland. Their decision was accepted by the Assembly, but it was never ratified in England and a storm of indignation was raised in New Amsterdam because two Englishmen were chosen to represent the Dutch. In 1651 Assistant Collier died and Thomas Willett was chosen to fill his place. He served continuously in the

Upper House for thirteen years and was on various committees of arbitration; settling quarrels between the different colonies and arbitrating between the colonists and the Indians.

In the early history of New York the Duke of York organized an expedition against the government of New Netherland that was entirely contrary to the principles of the charter of Connecticut, and Thomas Willett warned the Dutch of the Duke of York's intention and in this way prepared them for the attack, as he considered it to be international equity for him to do so. He was, however, a thorough Englishman and in after years, when he thought it to be right, he joined the later expedition against the Dutch and was victorious.

In 1664 when he went to New York in the train of the King's commissioners it is said that the Dutch residents urged that if they *must* be placed under English rule, Thomas Willett would be acceptable from his knowledge of their usages, tastes and language. This may be true, but we find in vol. 3, p. 87, of the "Documentary History of New York," a letter from Colonel Cartwright to Colonel Nichols under date of February 4, 1664, in which Colonel Cartwright says:

I am very glad that Mr. Willett intends to go immediately to you (by whom I hope this letter will come safe to your hands). I believe him to be both a very honest and an able gentleman and that he will serve you both for a Mayor and a Counsellor.

Another letter is given in the same volume on page 94 in which Colonel Cartwright says:

Sir Robert Carr is not yet come; but that he hath all the papers with him in the box, though I have the key, I would have given you a short account of a business in which Mr. Willett is concerned; you may expect it by the next. Mr. Willett says he will go hence to-morrow, therefore I close up my letter to-night.

The English captured New York City from the Dutch and changed the form of government to the English style in 1664. Thomas Willett was in the expedition under the Duke of York which brought about this change, and on June 12, 1665, he was appointed the first Mayor of New York City.

The old Dutch residents of New York City seemed to have been pleased with the appointment of Thomas Willett so far as they could be with anyone who was not actually one of themselves, but it is not probable that they were perfectly satisfied with the change.



I think that Washington Irving was as much in earnest as joking when he gives the description of the state of affairs as follows:

Within three hours after the surrender, a legion of British beef-fed warriors poured into New Amsterdam, taking possession of the fort and batteries. And now might be heard from all quarters the sound of hammers, made by the old Dutch burghers, who were busily employed in nailing up their doors and windows to protect their vrouws from these fierce barbarians, whom they contemplated in silent sullenness from the garret windows as they paraded through the streets.

Thus did Colonel Richard Nichols, the commander of the British forces, enter into quiet possession of the conquered realm, as *locum tenens* for the Duke of York. The victory was attended with no other outrage than that of changing the name of the province and its metropolis, which thenceforth was denominated New York, and so have continued to be called unto the present day. The inhabitants, according to treaty, were allowed to maintain quiet possession of their property; but so inveterately did they retain their abhorrence of the British nation, that in a private meeting of the leading citizens, it was unanimously determined never to ask any of their conquerors to dinner.

Willett, however, had always been very popular with the residents of New Amsterdam and it is recorded in the New York Calendar that Thomas Willett brought a suit for slander against a Dutchman named Dirck Cornellissen several years before his appointment as mayor. When the suit came before the court Cornellissen said he could say nothing but good of the plaintiff and the court thereupon ordered him to put something in the box for the poor.

New York City had been, before the appointment of Thomas Willett as mayor, but a small settlement and had been ruled by a trading company, but at this time it was fast acquiring a metropolitan character, for, it is said, that even then the new Mayor could hear eighteen different languages within its limits. We do not know when he was appointed for the second term, but it is recorded that he "did twice sustaine y<sup>e</sup> place." He appeared to be at the head of affairs in New York in 1673 when Evertson re-captured it for the Dutch.

Previous to this time Willett had taken a great interest in the affairs of Swansey, as we know that in 1667 he was one of the active corporators of Swansey, to which Wanamoissett was transferred from Rehoboth; in 1668 the court at Swansey ordered "that the township granted unto Captain Willett and others at Wanamoissett and places adjacent, shall henceforth be called and

known by the name of Swanzey." At the same time he was given liberty to "purchase lands he can there, so as he do not much straiten the Indians." He seems to have won the confidence of his neighbors both in New York and in Swansey, and especially in New England, as an old historian of Rehoboth and Swansey speaking of his connection with the early history of Swansey says:

Captain Willett and Mr. Myles may be justly denominated the fathers of Swansey. After the surrender of New York, Captain Willett became its first English mayor, but even this first of city distinctions conferred by that proud metropolis did not impart more real honor to his character, than the address and good feeling manifested by him in effecting the peaceable settlement of the town of Swansey.

There was a very curious feature about the town history of Swansey that appears nowhere else in the colony, nor in fact as far as I can discover in any other town in America. On October 29, 1670, Thomas Willett and four others were impowered to dispose of lands and to arrange for the admission of inhabitants. They immediately proceeded to divide the people into three ranks. This plan was kept up for some years, at first the original five commissioners had the power, and afterwards committees were appointed by the town for the same purpose. In the first division the name of Thomas Willett heads the list of those in the first rank. These commissioners and afterwards the committees seemed to have exercised the authority of censors and to have degraded and promoted from one rank to another at discretion. In the history of the town there is a list of promotions from third to second rank and degradations from second to third. The Historian of the town says most truly that "Fancy can discern in the arrangement the rudiments of the three Roman Orders, Patrician, Equestrian and Plebeian." In after years this plan was given up, but not until after Willett's death. Thomas Willett died in Swansey and was buried in Bullock's Cove, in what is now called East Providence, R. I. His will written April 26, 1671, and proved November 25, 1674, mentions as executors, sons James, Hezekiah, Andrew and Samuel; overseers, son-in-law John Saffin, friend Robert Holmes, brother-in-law James Brown, son-in-law Samuel Hooker and the Rev. Mr. John Myles. He mentions the fact that he is blessed with several children and a liberal estate, consisting of goods, cattle, lands, houses, vessels for the sea, debts due, etc. Among other prop-

erty mentioned there are the following: Dwelling house, warehouse, gardens and various large parcels of lands, 400 acres, rights in Rehoboth, etc., books, Narragansett lands, etc.

His inventory was as follows: £2798.79s.7d., books, silver tankard, porringer, large wrought fruit dish, snuffers, spoons, tobacco-box, wine bowl, mustard pot, etc., amounting to 14 lbs. 2 oz. in weight, valued at £67.16s. 4 cabinets, chairs, castor hats, etc.

The titles of some books were "Pilgrimage in Holland," "General Practice of Physic," "Luther's Table Talk," "Allen's Doctrine of the Gospels," "Holy War," "Smith's Voyages," "History of New England," etc. Then follows a list of household goods, viz., snuffers, candlesticks, warming pan, 13 feather beds, carpenter's tools, etc. Then a list of his live stock: 149 sheep, 22 oxen, 27 cows, 27 steers, 20 heifers, 25 yearlings, 24 calves, a bull, 10 riding horses, 18 mares, 18 colts, swine, etc.

At any time of our country's history Captain Thomas Willett would have been a remarkable personage, and when we consider the age in which he lived, and the lack of facilities afforded him for traveling from one place to another, we are compelled to admire his great perseverance and energy. He was certainly a man possessing a judicial as well as a judicious mind, for most assuredly, a man as competent as Thomas Willett was, in adjusting the different quarrels, must have been a man of excellent judgment. His love of the Indians was transmitted through many generations of his descendants, and to a student of heredity it is very interesting to compare many of his traits of character and disposition with those of James Ross Snowden, a lineal descendant of Thomas Willett. These two, although separated by seven generations, resembled each other in many ways in a remarkable degree. This was particularly the case in their desire to mete out justice with an unprejudiced mind, and in their desire to have our American Indians treated with justice and fairness.

James Ross Snowden was a descendant of Thomas Willett through his daughter Mary, *b.* 1636, *d.* 1712, who *m.* September 22, 1658, Rev. Samuel Hooker, *b.* 1635, *d.* 1696, Fellow of Harvard in 1654; their son, James Hooker, *b.* 1666, *d.* 1743, *m.* August 1, 1691, Mary Leete, *b.* 1672, *d.* 1752, granddaughter of Governor William Leete, of Connecticut; their daughter Mehitable

Hooker, *b.* 1704, *d.* 1775, *m.* May 6, 1724, Rev. John Smith, a distinguished clergyman of New York; their son, Dr. William Hooker Smith, *b.* 1725, *d.* 1815, a Revolutionary hero, *m.* 1743, Sarah, *b.* 1725, *d.* 1778, daughter of Jonathan Browne, *b.* 1706, *d.* 1768, of Rye, N. Y., prominent in the history of Westchester county; their daughter, Susannah Smith, *b.* 1750, *d.* 1778, *m.* 1774, Dr. Lemuel Gustine, *b.* 1749, *d.* 1807, of the Continental army, who, with his daughter Sarah was in Forty Fort at the time of the surrender of Wyoming July 3, 1778. Sarah Gustine, *b.* 1775, *d.* 1856, *m.* May 24, 1792, the Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, *b.* 1770, *d.* 1851, and was the mother of James Ross Snowden, *b.* 1809, *d.* 1878.

James Ross Snowden was admitted to the bar at nineteen years of age, he held several prominent positions of trust, among others he was deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania, speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1842-1844 during which time he was especially complimented for his fairness; treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania in 1845, treasurer of the United States Mint, assistant Treasurer of United States in 1847, director of the Mints of the United States from 1853-1861, prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, etc. During the time that he held these positions that required almost all his attention, he still found time to devote to the cause of the Indian. One of the things that gave him the greatest pleasure was the monument that he with a few others induced the State of Pennsylvania to erect to the memory of "Gy-ant-wa-hia," "the Cornplanter."

James Ross Snowden was certainly a worthy descendant of Thomas Willett, the accomplished linguist, impartial adjudicator, just arbitrator, firm friend and fearless foe.

A true knight ;

. . . . . firm of word ;

Speaking in deeds, and deedless in his tongue

Not soon provok'd, nor, being provok'd, soon calmed.

SARA PATTERSON SNOWDEN MITCHELL.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Worcester, Mass., issued its first publication in 1813, from which time until October, 1849, its proceedings were published only occasionally. Beginning with the annual meeting in October, 1849, the publications of the Society have been printed with regularity, and they include, besides the reports of the officers, many papers of antiquarian or historical interest, the most of which were prepared by members of the Society. Many of the reports of the Council contain biographical notices and memorials of deceased members, which add largely to the value of such publications, as works of reference. Some of the other important papers of this Society are "Wingfield's Discourse on Virginia," edited by Charles Deane; "Narrative of a Voyage to Spitzbergen in 1613," edited by S. F. Haven; "Early Paper Currency of Massachusetts," by Nathaniel Paine; "Pre-Historic Man," by J. R. Bartlett; "The Mathers and the Witchcraft Delusion," by S. F. Haven; "Records of the Council of New England," by Charles Deane; "The Mayas, the Sources of their History," by Dr. Le Plongeon; "The Mexican Calender Stone," by Stephen Salisbury; "Notes on the History of Witchcraft," by George H. Moore, etc.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held May 5, in Buffalo, N. Y. The questions that claimed the attention of the managers were entirely of a business character. The Librarian reported the receipt of a rare and valuable old book. It is a copy of the "Authentic narrative of the causes which led to the death of Maj. Andre, adjutant-general of His Majesty's forces in North America," and was issued from the New York press in 1809 by Joshua Hett Smith in defense against the accusations of complicity in the treason of Gen. Arnold. It will be remembered that Smith was the man who conducted Maj. Andre from the *Vulture* to the conference with Gen. Arnold on the shore; it was at Smith's house that Andre passed the night and he wore Smith's coat when captured. The book is a curious little one and of considerable interest. The thirty-fourth annual report of the Society has just been issued and the returns received in response to the prospectus regarding the third volume of the publications of the Society make the issue of the volume an assured thing. An endeavor will be made to gather all obtainable data concerning the genealogy of the members of the Society; blank forms will be sent out to all and, when returned, will be filed away in proper alphabetical order.

DEDHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The report of the Librarian of the Society shows that there was added to the library, during the year 1895, 125 volumes, and 282 pamphlets, including forty-two volumes from Mr. Winslow Warren, and eighteen volumes from Mr. W. R. Mann. It is stated that the library has outgrown its present quarters, and the legacy of Caroline E. C. Howe will enable the Society to enlarge its accommodations.



**DELAWARE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—In the absence of Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge presided at the monthly meeting of the Society, held at Wilmington, April 20. The Committee on the "Crane Hook" monument announced that this monument is to be erected during the present month. As Bishop Coleman suggested that suitable ceremonies should be performed, he was added to the committee. Mr. G. A. Elliott stated that permission to place the shaft on their land had been obtained from Samuel, John and Elizabeth Jackson, and for such privilege the Society passed a vote of thanks.

**IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—The Society in its April quarterly, at Iowa City, gives an interesting biographical sketch of George Grover Wright. The other papers which appear in this number are: "A Winter Night in the Open Prairie," by Charles Aldrich; "Origin of the Name of Iowa," by Samuel Murdock; "The Sergeant Floyd Memorial, Recollections of Early Iowa Men," by M. W. Blair, etc.

**LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—In pursuance to a call issued by Rev. Dr. J. S. Stahr, president of Franklin and Marshall College, a number of gentlemen met in Lancaster, Pa., to organize a new historical society to take the place of the old Lancaster Historical Society. An organization was formed by the election of Dr. Stahr as president and Prof. Bitner as secretary. It was decided to make the old Society the nucleus of the new, and a committee was appointed to invite persons in the county to become members who were known to be interested in historical matters. The meeting was an earnest one, and it was the general opinion of those present that more attention should be paid to the essential data which forms the basis of local history.

**LINNEAN SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in its rooms, Lancaster, Pa., April 25. Among the donations to the library were a copy of Washington's "Address to the Churches," from Dr. C. A. Heinitch, president of the Society; and a *fac-simile* of the signature to the treaty of peace with the Senecas, from Gen. C. W. Darling. To the museum, Mrs. L. D. Zell donated a specimen of hand-spun and woven linen, made in 1810, on the Hoover farm in Manheim township.

**LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—This Society, located at New Orleans, is reported by Prof. J. R. Ficklen, its corresponding secretary, to be in a flourishing condition. At a recent meeting of the Society a paper was read by the eminent historian, Prof. John Fiske, who took for his subject "The Career of Jacob Leisler, of New York." In a profoundly interesting lecture he drew a picture of the times in which Leisler flourished, and traced the events which led to his overthrow and death.

**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—The Society was incorporated during the last century, and its publications are worthy of especial note. The first volume, says Mr. C. K. Adams, was published in 1792, and the series now consists of fifty-eight volumes of most valuable materials, many of which have never been published elsewhere. They are indispensable

to a thorough study of colonial history, and the general index is to be found at the end of each tenth volume. Almost every volume of the first three series is nearly filled with material illustrating the aboriginal history of the country. The first series contains fifty-two treatises on Indian history, languages, or origin, including Roger William's key for the languages of New England. The second series has fifteen tracts upon the same subjects, including Edward's observations upon the Mohegan language, and Winslow's account of the religion, manners and customs of the Indians of New England. The third series contains sixty-one tracts, among which are those of Eliot, Underhill's "History of the Pequot War," Vincent's "Relations with the Pequots," Weymouth's "Voyage to Virginia in 1605," Levett's "Voyage to New England in 1623," Cotton's "Vocabulary of Indian Languages," Gibson's "Captivity," Niles' "History of the French and Indian Wars in New England," etc.

MAINE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of the Society was held at Portland, April 15, the president, Mr. M. F. King, occupying the chair. The Society was favored with two excellent and instructive papers, one of which, by Mr. F. M. Ray, treated in a thorough manner on the history of Theophilus Bradbury, who was the first lawyer admitted to practice in the Cumberland county bar. For a few years after the burning of Falmouth Neck, now Portland, by the British in 1775, he lived on the Grant farm at Westbrook, which he owned. It was between 1779 and 1784 that he moved his family to Newburyport, Mass., serving as a member of Congress and in other positions of high political confidence. His last public office was during his service as judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. He died at Newburyport. The other paper was by Mr. J. H. Drummond, who gave a brief history of the "Old Court of Sessions," first organized in 1691. This court was composed of all the justices in the county, or as many as chose to attend. This constituted court continued in force up to 1807, when it was transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. In 1809 it was restored to its full jurisdiction, but it was again lost in 1814, except in county matters, and was finally abolished in 1831. The court had a grand jury and a jury for the trial of causes, and its records are now in the office of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. These ancient records are a mine of historical and genealogical information, but it is said to be difficult to obtain access to them.

MICHIGAN PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The twenty-second annual meeting of this Society was held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, at Lansing, commencing June 3. The following historical papers were on the programme: L. G. Stuart, "Life and Times of Lucius Lyon;" Annah May Soule, "The Indiana-Michigan Boundary;" James A. Swezey, "Recollections of the Barry County Bar 45 Years Ago;" George H. Cannon, "Early History of Ray Township, Macomb County;" Harvey Haynes, "Reminiscences of the Early Days of Coldwater and Vicinity;" J. Warner Wing, "Michigan as a Territory, and Some of its Inhabitants;" Frank Little, "Early Recollections of the Indians Located Near Gull Prairie;"

E. W. Barber, "Memoir of Col. Michael Shoemaker;" Charles Moore, "The Ontonagon Boulder;" C. S. Woodard, "The Early Government Surveys in Michigan;" W. W. Warner, "Early History of Michigan;" Charles Chandler, "Life and Labors of Hon. Thomas D. Gilbert;" John E. Day, "Sketch of the Settlement and Growth of Isabella County;" also, "A Sketch of Peter Naw-gaw-nee, a Celebrated Indian of the Isabella Reservation, 'The Last of the Mohicans.'" Vols. 24, 25, 26, "Pioneer and Historical Collections," have been issued since the last meeting, and can be obtained of the State librarian.

NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Society held its regular monthly meeting in Colonial Hall, New Haven, April 27, when a paper was read by Mr. George L. Fox. Subject: "What European Cities Do For Their Citizens." This Society has issued many valuable publications, among which may be mentioned: "An Historical Account of Connecticut Currency," by H. Bronson; "Invasion of New Haven by British Troops, July 5, 1779," by C. Goodrich; "Memoranda Regarding Whalley and Goffe," by F. B. Dexter; "Recollections of New Haven," by Col. G. Morse; "The Three Constitutions of Connecticut," by S. E. Baldwin; "Early History of Long Island Sound," by C. H. Townshend, etc.

NEW JERSEY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held, May 21, in Newark, and discussed the proposition by the Princeton College trustees to remove the headquarters, with its library and archives, to the new library building which is to be erected at Princeton. The offer was not accepted, but was relegated to the Society's Executive Committee, together with some other propositions made for a report at a later day. The Executive Committee presented a revised constitution to be acted on at the next meeting, and a special meeting was directed to be called in October, when the Princeton proposition will probably be definitely acted upon. The Rev. Dr. Mott, of Flemington, read to the Society the valedictory at Princeton of Ashbel Green, delivered in 1783 in the presence of President Washington and the Continental Congress.

NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Society located at Santa Fee, is making a strong effort to secure the collection of New Mexican antiquities, gathered by the late Leslie W. Cole. The Society has succeeded in arranging for the purchase of the relics for the sum of \$1000, payable in instalments. An appeal has been made for voluntary contributions, and \$400 have already been obtained and paid to the heirs of Mr. Cole, this being the first instalment. Another instalment of the purchase money will soon become due, and a general appeal to the public must be made in order to enable the Society to secure this unique collection. The officers of this Society are L. Bradford Prince, president; W. A. Vincent, vice-president; S. Spiegelberg, treasurer, and W. M. Berger, secretary.

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The Society had its first meeting in its new home, May 15, No. 226 West Fifty-eighth street, New York. It was a regular meeting, but it took the form of a house-warming. The members and guests were received on the main floor, which

contains a part of the Society's library and many interesting pictures and antiquities. Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson presided, and after some routine business had been transacted the address of the evening was delivered by Dr. Charles S. Welles, whose subject was: "The Antecedents of the Welles Family, with Details of the Wyoming Massacre." Short addresses were delivered by ex-Presidents Edward F. De Lancey, Dr. Henry R. Stiles and Gen. George S. Greene. Gen. Greene, who carries his ninety-five years with grace, received a hearty welcome when he entered the house. Gen. Wilson also spoke and paid a tribute to the veteran Admiral John L. Worden, of *Monitor* fame.

ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The new and elegant building, which is now being erected at Utica, N. Y., for the exclusive use of the Society, is nearly completed, and it is to be called "Munson Williams Memorial." Through the munificence of the late Mrs. James Watson Williams, and her daughters, Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor and Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor, this Society is soon to have a permanent and substantial home, and, therefore, its field of usefulness will be largely increased. The dedicatory exercises will probably take place during the summer, and a large number of invitations are to be sent to historical societies and individuals. The monument to Gen. Herkimer, for which an appropriation of \$4000 has been made by the State of New York, is to be erected at Danube, and the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Morton are now ready to receive bids. Senator H. J. Coggeshall, a member of this Society, by its request, introduced the bill at Albany and secured its passage in the legislature.

ONONDAGA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—The feature of the regular May meeting of the Society was the paper of Mr. A. Judd Northrup, upon the subject, "Intellectual and Moral Influences in Onondaga County." This paper was the result of long study as to the classes of folk who have settled in Onondaga, N. Y., from the time of the first New England settlers in 1788, to the most recent nationalities that now make up its population. The lives of the men who have had the greatest moral influence upon the community were also taken up, and the paper was considered to be of such historic value, that a resolution was adopted for its printing in pamphlet form. Papers on botanical subjects were also read by Miss Louise Roberts, Mrs. Charles Pratt and Miss M. L. Overacker, and the successive subjects were "Orchids of Onondaga, Willows and Compositæ." This Society has taken an active interest in the centennial celebration at Oswego, July 15, of the evacuation of Fort Ontario, and it has accepted an invitation to take part in the commemorative exercises. At the time of the evacuation, that part of Oswego county which is on the west side of the Oswego river, was within the limits of Onondaga, thus making the centennial peculiarly interesting to Onondagans.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.—This Society has decided to accept the invitation of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to hold its coming annual meeting in their rooms, 1300 Locust street, Philadelphia, in October next, together with the invitation from the University of Pennsyl-

vania offering the use of the fine library there for the annual gathering. The Pennsylvania-German Society is rapidly taking high rank among the patriotic-hereditary and historical societies of the country. Its members and their ancestors were represented with distinction in the wars of this country from the very earliest times, and have held with honor positions in civil life of highest rank. In its historical work it is vigorously and ably bringing out the hitherto comparatively unknown but still great deeds of the class which it represents.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION OF STATEN ISLAND.—In the proceedings of the Association for March an exhaustive article by William T. Davis, entitled "Staten Island Names—Ye Olde Names and Nicknames," is printed. Mr. Davis gives the names, old and new, of the points, coves, kills, creeks, necks, meadows, reefs, shoals, rocks, hills, valleys, springs, ponds, fields, etc., etc., all over Staten Island. His paper is accompanied by a map made up by Charles W. Leng.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The bulletin of the Society recently issued at New York, gives "Geographical Notes in Alaska," by W. H. Dall, United States Geological Survey; "Work in North Greenland in 1894 and 1895," by R. E. Peary, U. S. Navy, etc.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.—The founder of the American Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund was the Rev. Dr. William Copley Winslow, of Boston. It is stated in "Biblia," for May, that in 1883-1884, Dr. Winslow was elected, by the parent society in London, honorary treasurer for the United States, and in 1885, he was appointed vice-president for America. The selection of local honorary secretaries for the United States, was made by him, and his nominations have invariably received the full sanction of Sir John Fowler, Bart., K. C. M., G., who is the president of the English Society. It has been said by the late Miss Amelia Edwards, the "Queen of Egyptology," that no other man so thoroughly understands the status of the Fund in America, its needs and capabilities, as does Dr. Winslow. Among the learned societies represented as contributing to this fund may be mentioned the American Oriental Society; the Archaeological Institute of America; the American Historical Association; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the American Philological Association; the New England Historical Society; the Massachusetts Historical Society; the New York Historical Society; the Institute of Hebrew; the Institute of Christian Philosophy; the American Metrological Society and the Webster Historical Society. Turning to the representatives of the Church, no less than thirty-nine bishops of the Episcopal Church, and upwards of seventy-eight clergymen of various denominations are subscribers to the work. Of the presidents and professors of colleges, there are more than 100, while of eminent statesmen, scientists, authors and other men of mark, there are about 160 more entered upon the list recently issued by Rev. Dr. Winslow. The total subscriptions received from America thus far, foot up \$75,800.83, and Dr. Winslow now announces in a new circular, that the antiquities from Egypt are hereafter to be equally divided between



England and America, in proportion to the subscriptions made. The explorations and publications of this Society appeal to all persons interested in anthropology and ethnology; in epigraphy and geography; in architecture and art, especially in their development; in the history and evolution of man in science, in civil and social life, and in religion. Truly it is said that those who have visited the land of majestic and unique monuments, will appreciate the volumes published by the Egypt Exploration Fund, especially their accurate and artistic illustrations of the ruins that have been and are being excavated, or whose sculptures are being reproduced. The excavation of the temple of Queen Hatasu, at Deir-el-Bahari (Thebes) so unique in the architecture of old Egypt, now nearly completed, represents one of the best periods of its art, and it has richly met the expectations of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC.—A regular meeting of the Society was held in its rooms, at San Francisco, May 6. Mr. Alexander McAdie read a paper on "Exploring the Air." It was illustrated by forty dissolving views of atmospheric and electric phenomena. Upon the suggestion of the Minister of Norway and Sweden, this Society has sent notices to the natives of Northern Alaska, British Columbia and Siberia, informing the natives of the coming of Prof. Andree, the Swedish scientist, in his balloon, with which he is going in quest of the North Pole. Following is a copy of the letter sent out:

The Geographical Society of the Pacific has been officially informed that Prof. Andre will complete the outfit of his balloon expedition to the North Pole, so as to start from Spitzbergen in the month of July. The attempt to reach the North Pole is favorably supported by the Swedish Government, and by scientific men in Europe, who have investigated his appliances and methods. Of course, no one can predict where this balloon may come down in the circumpolar regions, and the Swedish government is desirous that information shall be sent to that region, whenever it is practicable, by all such parties as are in, or are going to the North. Therefore the Geographical Society of the Pacific proposes to exert its influence in urging all parties from California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, to make known to the inhabitants of those parts of Alaska, British Columbia and Siberia, bordering upon the Arctic Ocean, the possibility of the balloon reaching their country, and asking them to give the balloonists support, assistance and help and direct them to the nearest white settlements, and if the balloon should be seen from any place, the natives will report the same to the nearest white settlement.

The Geographical Society of the Pacific urges the Pacific Steam Whaling Company to instruct their captains to circulate this information about the balloon, to all natives and persons within their reach in the Arctic regions.

By order of the council,

GEORGE DAVIDSON,  
HENRY LUND,  
*Committee.*

This Society has made repeated efforts to obtain possession of certain relics from the *Jeannette* expedition, found in Baffin's bay in 1884. Those relics were sent, it is said, by the Governor of Greenland to Copenhagen, and there lost, their importance not being realized. In 1892 the Society

sent funds to Greenland for defraying the expenses of a search along the coast, with the hope that some of the articles recovered from the ice floe might yet be found in the hands of the natives, but the search proved unsuccessful. In 1894, the Swedish Consul in San Francisco, who is one of the councilors of the Society, made, while on a visit to Europe, a careful inquiry for the relics, and ascertained in Copenhagen that they had been sent to the public dumping ground as worthless, and they were covered with many tons of rubbish. A list of the articles is still in existence, which had been made when the articles were shipped from Greenland. A committee from the Society is now considering the question of the relics, and its report will undoubtedly prove to be of great interest. The commander of the *Foam* hoped to reach the point where the *Jeannette* sank, and from thence drift in his ship, by the current which bore the *Jeannette's* relics, over or near the North Pole, and out to the Atlantic.

• VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society was held, May 9, in Richmond. A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to arrange for the transportation to Richmond of the plates of the Madison papers, now in the safekeeping of the executors of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, D. C. The Literary Committee presented a report showing that the possessions of the Society included the publications of thirty-eight of the historical societies of the United States, but only in a few instances in the form of complete sets. Provision was made for the completion of all broken sets, as far as it would be possible to obtain them. The report of the Library Committee also showed that there were about 500 volumes in the library relating to Virginia history, or written by Virginians, 290 pamphlets and fifty volumes of newspapers.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a regular meeting of the Society at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., held April 10, an address was delivered by Mr. John W. Jordan, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Subject: "Military Hospitals During the Revolution." As Mr. Jordan is registrar-general of the Sons of the Revolution, an invitation to be present was extended to the members of the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

ALABAMA. The Birmingham Chapter met, May 5, at the home of Mrs. E. H. Cabanisa, and on June 2 with Mrs. A. T. Henley.



CALIFORNIA. The San Francisco Chapter gave a reception, April 18, at the Century Club. The literary and musical programme was filled by Mrs. Olive Reed Batchelder, Miss Henry, of Berkeley, Misses Maud and Pearle Noble and Mrs. C. Edward Brown.

COLORADO. Lexington Day was celebrated by the Society at Denver. The regent, Mrs. McNeil, occupied the chair. The entertainment of the occasion was contributed by Mrs. E. A. Moore,

Mrs. Ashley, Mrs. Hannington, Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Trumbull.

\*\* The Colorado Springs Chapter held its annual meeting, May 23, and elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. E. C. L. Goddard; vice-regent, Mrs. Emma H. Eldredge; registrar, Mrs. Julia H. Platt; treasurer, Mrs. Lilla B. Ensign; recording secretary, Mrs. Isabel L. Bartlett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ida W. Riddle; historian, Mrs. Clara E. Fitzpatrick.

CONNECTICUT. The Willimantic Chapter met, April 21, with Mrs. Guilford Smith, in South Windham, when Miss Julia Smith, of Windham, read a paper on "Women of Historic Windham." The next meeting was held with Mrs. L. A. McDonald.

\*\* The New Britain Chapter met with Mrs. F. H. Allis, May 1, when the events of the month were given by Mrs. Ida V. Page, and a paper was read by Mrs. M. C. Hart. The next meeting was held May 29, when the Chapter participated in the ceremonies of Memorial Day, and was entertained by Mrs. H. D. Humphrey.

\*\* The Bridgeport Chapter held its annual meeting, April 13, when the vice-regent, Mrs. Rufus W. Bunnell, presided. Reports were heard and an advisory board as follows was elected: Mrs. Dr. Cogswell, Mrs. Alfred Taylor, Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley, Mrs. L. B. Silliman and Mrs. H. H. Scribner.

\*\* The social conference of the State Society was held in Hartford, May 26, when Mrs. John M. Holcombe delivered the address of welcome which was responded to by Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, the State regent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The Mary Washington Chapter gave a tea in the Washington Club, April 18. The guests were received by the vice-regent, Mrs. Tittman.

\*.\* The Dolly Madison Chapter met socially at the residence of Mrs. Job Barnard, April 15, and on May 20 celebrated "Dolly" Madison's birthday.

\*.\* There was a meeting of the Continental Chapter, April 20, in the Riggs House. Mrs. Madison A. Ballinger, the regent, presided. An address was given by Dr. Radcliffe upon themes pertaining to the early history of the colonies.

\*.\* A meeting of Continental Chapter was held at the residence of Dr. Robert N. Harper, April 22, for the election of officers: Regent, Mrs. M. A. Ballinger; vice-regent, Mrs. H. T. Guss; registrar, Mrs. Robert N. Harper; corresponding secretary, Mrs. B. C. Culbertson; recording secretary, Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie H. Young; historian, Mrs. Dora T. Voorhis.

\*.\* The Columbia Chapter gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the president-general, at the residence of Miss Chenoweth, the regent of the Chapter, April 24.

\*.\* The lecture-room of Columbian University was filled on the afternoon of April 30, by the Daughters and their friends to hear Miss E. V. Johnson deliver her illustrated lecture on the "Portraits of Washington."

INDIANA. The Lafayette Chapter observed the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, at the residence of Mrs. B. Wilson Smith. The regent, Miss May E. Bruce, received the members and invited guests. Mrs. Emma M. McRae delivered the formal address.

\*.\* The Indianapolis Chapter held a meeting May 11, at the home of Mrs. Elliott Perkins. As it was the last meeting of the season, it was attended by nearly all of the members. Work for next season was outlined and talked over.

ILLINOIS. The Chicago Chapter raised \$125 at a meeting April 21, to be donated to the building fund of Continental Hall, Washington City. On this occasion Mrs. Frederick Smith read a paper on "Modern Republics."

KANSAS. A chapter has been organized in Topeka with the following officers: Mrs. A. H. Horton, regent; Mrs. Van Tassel Graves, secretary; Mrs. T. W. Harrison, treasurer; Miss Zu Adams, registrar; Mrs. E. F. Ware, historian.

KENTUCKY. The Lexington Chapter met with Miss Dixie Pepper, May 1, with Mrs. Scott, of Paris, the regent, in the chair. The Chapter will take part in the entertainment of the visitors to the national reunion of Mexican Veterans in Lexington on June 9.

LOUISIANA. The New Orleans Chapter met, May 5, with Mrs. Conrad in the chair. Some important business was transacted, and new members admitted.

MAINE. The Portland Chapter met, April 13, Mrs. Shepherd, the regent, presiding. Mrs. Walter S. Gould read a paper on the Declaration of Independence. The Chapter next met May 11.

MASSACHUSETTS. A meeting of the Massachusetts State regents was held in Boston, on April 15, with Mrs. Anna Rydingsvard, State regent, in the chair. Twenty-nine chapters were represented. Mrs. J. W. Cartwright, regent of the Paul Revere Chapter, was appointed State secretary, and Mrs. L. Shannon Davis, of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, State treasurer. It was decided to hold a general State convention of the Society in late September. This convention will be held in Boston, probably in Faneuil Hall, with addresses, fine music, etc. Miss Helen M. Winslow was appointed chairman of the press committee.

\* \* A largely attended literary meeting of the Fall River Chapter was held at the residence of John D. Flint, in commemoration of the battle of Lexington. Exercises included a paper entitled "The Birth of a Republic," by Miss Susan Wixon; "Scenes from the Note Book of a Soldier of the Revolution," by Mrs. Cornelia W. Davol; "A Tradition," by Miss Annie M. Hinds, and "The Foundation and Influence of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," by Mrs. Richard J. Barker, historian of Jasper Chapter, of Providence, R. I.

\* \* The Paul Revere Chapter, Boston, observed Patriot's Day, April 20, in Christ Church. The interior of the old "Meeting House" was decorated with colonial and Revolutionary banners, Mrs. James W. Cartwright, the regent, presided, addresses were delivered by Col. H. A. Thomas, Miss Marion H. Brazier, chapter historian, Rev. A. A. Berle, Mrs. Charles H. Bond and Rev. E. A. Horton.

\* \* The members of the Faneuil Hall Chapter were the guests of the vice-regent, Mrs. Moses S. Page, in Melrose, on April 13. The exercises were presided over by the regent, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller.

\* \* At the annual meeting of the Warren and Prescott Chapters, Boston, held in April, the following-named ladies were elected officers: Regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot; vice-regent, Mrs. Walter Scott Fitz; recording secretary, Mrs. Langdon Shannon Davis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James H. Beal; treasurer, Mrs. Chas. E. Grinnell; registrar, Mrs. Thomas G. Frothingham; assistant registrar, Miss Annie C. Warren; honorary regent, Miss Rebecca Warren Brown; historian, Miss Agnes Blake Poor.

MARYLAND. The Frederick Chapter observed the anniversary of Lexington at the residence of the State regent, Mrs. John Ritchie, with a patriotic musical programme.

\* \* The newly organized Maryland Line Chapter held its first formal meeting, April 28, at Mrs. Von Kapff's, Baltimore. This day was chosen in order to celebrate the anniversary of the union of Maryland with her sister colonies in resisting the British authorities, which event occurred on April 28, 1775. A paper upon the subject was read by Mrs. J. J. Jackson.



MINNESOTA. The St. Paul Chapter met, April 28. The literary programme was contributed by Mrs. T. D. Simonton, Mrs. C. J. Backus and Mrs. J. P. Gibben.

NEW JERSEY. The Atlantic City Chapter met, April 18, and adopted a constitution. The officers are: Regent, Mrs. Doughty; vice-regent, Mrs. Creamer; secretary, Miss Bing; treasurer, Miss Thompson; registrar, Mrs. Pitney; historian, Mrs. William Sherrod.

\* \* The Bound Brook Chapter met, April 21, at the home of Mrs. F. V. D. Voorhees. The new Brunswick Chapter held a meeting, April 17, at the residence of Miss Belleta T. Evans. Mrs. Thomas, of Bound Brook, read a paper concerning New Jersey's part in the Revolution.

\* \* The semi-annual meeting of the State Society took place in Montclair, May 8. After an informal reception, 225 ladies sat down to luncheon. At the centre table sat the regents, and surrounding this were sixteen tables representing the sixteen chapters of the State, each decorated with the colors of a particular chapter. The State was represented by Mrs. Shippen, the first State regent, who organized the Society in New Jersey, Mrs. William S. Stryker, retiring State regent, and Mrs. Edward H. Wright, of Newark, the recently elected State regent, and sixteen chapter regents. After the luncheon Mrs. Stryker introduced the new State regent with a few remarks, which were responded to by Mrs. Wright. The Frelinhuysen Chapter presented the retiring State regent with a beautiful silver card tray. Dr. Bradford then addressed the Society. Mrs. Wilson W. Smith, the chapter historian, read a paper on a number of prominent men and women—ancestors of members of the Eagle Rock Chapter. "Unselfish Patriotism" was the subject of a paper by the Rev. William M. Hubbell.

NEW YORK. In honor of the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and with the further object of raising money for the memorial over the grave of Francis Scott Key, the New York Chapter opened its exhibition of colonial relics, April 20, in the United Charities Building. Mrs. Donald McLean, the regent, introduced the speakers, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc and Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, the great-great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key and the "four times great" granddaughter of Betsey Ross, who made the first star spangled banner. These latter two ladies were escorted to the platform and introduced by Mrs. Donald McLean. The exhibition was open every day during the week, closing Saturday night. At five o'clock each day tea was served by members of the Society. The exhibit proved a success far beyond the hopes of those in whose hands had been its management.

\* \* There never was a more enthusiastic meeting of women than the one held on April 28, at the residence of Mrs. Frances Johnson, 13 West Sixty-second street, New York, as a testimonial to Mrs. Donald McLean. About 200 were present. The Rev. Phœbe Hanaford presided, and in her opening remarks spoke of feminine patriotism in general and of Mrs. Donald McLean in particular. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, the creator of the New York Chapter followed, and told how she had had an opportunity to

watch the development of Mrs. McLean's patriotic character, and had found her always unselfish and sincere. Speeches were also made by Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Irwin-Martin, Miss Jane Lathrop, Mrs. John Stanton, Mrs. Lunsley, Margherita Arlina Hamm, Mrs. Vernon Davis, Miss Fairman, Miss Pond and Mrs. Hall. The following resolution was then submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, During the last twelve months our dear and esteemed friend, Mrs. Donald McLean, held the high and honorable office of regent of New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and

WHEREAS, During that period she has displayed rare ability, tact and courtesy as a presiding officer; and

WHEREAS, She has shown deep and sincere interest in the welfare of said Chapter, having among other things so conducted its meetings as to win the admiration and praise of the general public, having aroused a lively patriotic spirit among friends and acquaintances, and thereby secured new and valuable members to said Chapter, having suggested many noteworthy acts for the Chapter to perform, and largely aided in the performance thereof, more especially in the raising of funds for patriotic objects, and the endowment of a chair of American-history in Barnard College, in securing patriotic pictures and flags for schools in New York, bringing about the closer and beneficent relationship between the Chapter and other patriotic and public-spirited societies; and

WHEREAS, In her official career at the International Exposition at Atlanta, and the Continental Congress in Washington in 1896, and at other places she has deservedly received the praise and thanks of great bodies of patriotic women; and

WHEREAS, In her official and private conduct she has long distinguished and endeared herself by an unflinching kindness and courtesy of dignity and refinement, by culture and philanthropy, by industry and public spirit;

*Resolved*, That we, her friends, companions and associates, in both the Chapter and in private life, do extend to her our congratulations upon the splendid record she has made for her chapter, and upon the distinction she has deservedly gained for herself; that we commend her as a true type of American patriotism, intelligence and womanhood; and we renew to her the assurances of our consideration, affection and esteem.

The resolutions were presented to Mrs. McLean by Mrs. James Fairman.

In presenting to you the resolutions, which I have read on behalf of the ladies who have the honor of offering them to you, with these flowers, and in speaking for them, I feel much diffidence, remembering that I am addressing the woman who has been accurately termed "The most eloquent woman in America."

It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the many patriotic and philanthropic objects which have received inspiration and added zeal under the influence of your patriotic ardor and untiring example in the direction of personal effort. These objects have been of national interest in many instances, and to generations yet unborn the name of the woman who gave the impetus to their accomplishment will have become a household word. We desire to express to you our sincere appreciation of your consistent and dignified efforts toward the fostering of patriotism, and the advancement of women in the home, the club and in every phase of life!

Mrs. McLean responded with her usual grace and dignity and every one was charmed.

\*.\* The New York City Chapter held its annual meeting and election at Sherry's, April 30. There were two candidates for the office of regent, and the excitement of weeks culminated on election day. The supporters of Mrs. Donald McLean turned out in force to re-elect her as regent, and the opposing side did what they could to put in Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel. Mrs. McLean was elected, the vote being 115 to 77 in her favor. After luncheon the order of business for the afternoon, when the result of the morning's election had been announced, was the nomination and election of other officers. Mrs. McLean's sweeping victory, welcomed with applause, was repeated in every office, her candidates being chosen through the list: First vice-regent, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc; Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, second vice-regent; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, registrar; Miss Lathrop, historian; Mrs. William T. Stewart, corresponding secretary; Miss Irwin-Martin, recording secretary, and Mrs. Clarence Postley, treasurer. When it came to the question of a chaplain, Bishop Potter having resigned that office, the Rev. J. Nevitt Steele was chosen for the position.

\*.\* An enthusiastic meeting of the Saratoga Chapter was held, April 30, at the residence of Mrs. G. T. Church. Reports were read concerning the Fourth of July, and the Daughters feel that the gathering at that time will be a brilliant one. Mrs. E. H. Walworth and Miss A. M. Jones have been indefatigable in their efforts to make the coming Fourth a success, and each member of the Society in Saratoga has ably seconded them.

\*.\* The Poughkeepsie Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Hasbrouck, April 30. A tea was given in honor of her guest, Miss Forsyth, of Kingston, regent of New York State. Miss Forsyth, on behalf of the Poughkeepsie Chapter, presented Mrs. Atwater with a life-membership badge of the Mary Washington Monument Association.

\*.\* On May 2 the Kingston Chapter attended the presentation of the charter to the Hudson Chapter, recently organized. The regent and several of the officers were formerly members of Wiltwyck Chapter.

\*.\* The Syracuse Chapter gave a reception, April 20, at the residence of its regent, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy. Mr. Milton H. Northup, of Syracuse, delivered an address on "The Battle of Lexington."

\*.\* The Utica Chapter assembled, April 18, in the Butterfield House to hear a lecture by Edmund Wetmore, of New York, on the "Declaration of Independence."

\*.\* The Rome Chapter observed Lexington Day by meeting at the residence of Thomas H. Stryker, when Mrs. W. H. Bright, regent, delivered an address, and reports of the other officers were made.

\*.\* The Buffalo Chapter met, April 20, when Mrs. W. H. H. Newman's paper on the "Making of the Constitution" was read, and was commented upon by Miss Ada M. Kenyon.

\*.\* The Yonkers Chapter held its annual meeting, April 22, at the home of Mrs. Ralph E. Prime. The election of officers resulted: Miss Prime, regent; Mrs. Mary Scrugham, vice regent; Miss Susie L. Heer-

mance, secretary ; Miss Janet W. Flagg, treasurer ; Miss Jackson, historian ; Mrs. Oscar Rogers, manager ; Mrs. Perit C. Myers, registrar.

OHIO. The Cincinnati Chapter was entertained by Miss Mary Torrence Harrison, April 27. The Chapter is arranging a loan exhibit, at which the Sons will assist.

\* \* The Urbana Chapter was organized, May 23, with the following officers : Prof. Sarah Alice Worcester, regent ; Mrs. John Whitehead, vice-regent ; Mrs. Gwyn T. Jorden, recording secretary ; Mrs. Edwin Hagenbuch, corresponding secretary ; Miss Louise S. Leedom, registrar ; Mrs. Thomas F. Moses, historian ; Mrs. Duncan B. McDonald, treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Merion Chapter celebrated its first anniversary by a "natural flower tea," April 24, at the old Lower Merion Quaker Meeting House. Addresses were made by Mrs. J. G. Walker, Mrs. Anna M. Holstein and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, a vice-president-general. The Chapter met, May 11, at the residence of Mrs. Deborah M. Crosswell, and made a "Betsy Ross flag." On May 19 the Chapter celebrated the anniversary of Lafayette's crossing the Schuylkill by a visit to the locality of this event and other historic places in the neighborhood.

\* \* The Wilkes-Barre Chapter observed Lexington Day by holding a meeting in the rooms of the Historical Society. An address was made by Mrs. William H. McCartney, and prizes given to school children for patriotic essays. The Chapter met again, May 4, to listen to a paper by Miss Derr on "The Wife of Benedict Arnold." Miss Edith Mott also read a paper, written by her mother, and dedicated to the Daughters.

\* \* The Bradford County Chapter held its first meeting, April 14, at the home of the regent, Mrs. R. A. Mercur, of Towanda. Mrs. Mercur, regent, appointed the following officers : Mrs. Edward O. Macfarlane, vice-regent ; Mrs. John W. Codding, secretary ; Miss Susie E. Stevens, registrar ; Miss Ulilla H. Tracy, treasurer. The Chapter adopted as its name the George Clymer Chapter.

\* \* The regular meeting of the Lock Haven Chapter was held, April 25, at the residence of Mrs. T. C. Hipple. The subject for study was "The United States Navy During the Revolution."

\* \* The Norristown Chapter met with Mrs. M. S. Hunsicker, May 4, and decided to entertain the Washington City Daughters when they visit Valley Forge in June. The Chapter made a pilgrimage to the Trappe Lutheran church, May 27.

\* \* The Lebanon Chapter has been organized and the following officers elected : Regent, Mrs. Allen D. Hoffer ; secretary, Miss Adeline Guilford ; treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Gilroy ; registrar, Miss Sarah Hammond ; historian, Mrs. Charles H. Killinger.

\* \* The York Chapter met, April 15, with Mrs. David Rupp.

RHODE ISLAND. A regular meeting of Bristol Chapter was held April 13. Mrs. Bullock, of Woonsocket, read a paper on "Colonial History." The question as to whether Bristol Chapter would do anything in

the way of assistance for the Woman's College at Providence was discussed, but action was deferred until another meeting.

\*.\* The Providence Chapter met at the Rhode Island Historical rooms, April 20, to observe Patriots' Day. The vice-regent, Miss Susan Miner, presided. Miss Mary Anne Greene, the State regent, gave a business account of the national congress. Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, historian, gave a graphic account of the delightful social functions given in honor of the Daughters in Washington. Mrs. Albert G. Durfee, Miss Mary C. Talbot, Miss Mary B. Anthony, also delegates, followed with brief remarks, and Miss Amelia S. Knight closed the meeting with an interesting speech. The meeting then adjourned until June 10, Gaspee Day.

TENNESSEE. The Dolly Madison Chapter, Memphis, met with Mrs. R. F. Looney, April 15.

\*.\* The Wautauga Chapter, Memphis, met April 22, and discussed "The Indian as a Factor in the Revolution."

TEXAS. The George Washington Chapter, Galveston, met at the residence of Mrs. William E. Evans, April 18, to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

VERMONT. The Burlington Chapter met, April 20, at the residence of Mrs. T. S. Peck. Mrs. E. H. Powell, the chapter historian, read an article on "The Battle of Valcour," written by Mrs. Joseph Gamble, historian of Saranac Chapter at Plattsburgh. A special committee from the Chapter has been appointed to look up and provide for the marking of the places of historic interest in this section.

VIRGINIA. The Fort Nelson Chapter was organized, April 18, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. C. R. Nash, Norfolk.

\*.\* The Richmond Chapter gave a delightful reception at the Westmoreland Club House, May 1, in honor of the delegates to the Sons of the American Revolution convention.

\*.\* The Staunton Chapter were entertained by Mrs. Jed. Hotchkiss, April 30.

WISCONSIN. At the meeting of the Milwaukee Chapter, at the Athenæum, May 1, a paper was read by Mrs. James Sidney Peck, the State regent, on the subject of the memorial hall, which it is proposed to build in Washington for the preservation of relics of war and other purposes. It is decided to hold a garden party, at the residence of Mrs. S. S. Merrill, on Bunker Hill Day. Mrs. Peck offered as a suggestion a reception, with musical and literary features, to be held at the Athenæum, October 6.

SOCIETY OF BURGHERS AND BURGHESES OF NEW AMSTERDAM.—The incorporators of this new organization are Hamilton Earl Van Dorn, Mrs. J. Hendrick Van Blarcom, Lavinia H. Dempsey, Miss Jessie T. Bogle and John Aird Dempsey. It was organized in New York by Miss Dempsey, who claims that her own idea of forming the Society of Holland Dames has been entirely ignored since the organization was perfected in last



January. She is not now even a member. The Holland Dames, through their attorney, Walter D. Edmonds, have admitted that they took the name and insignia designed by Miss Dempsey. As to why she was not admitted to the Society there is a decided reticence.

SOCIETY "MAYFLOWER" DESCENDANTS:



The first Year-Book of the Society has been distributed among the members. It is handsomely bound in brown leather and is handsomely printed and contains some finely executed appropriate illustrations, together with an illustration of the flag of the Society, its insignia, and a reproduction of the certificate of the Society. The design is also given of the proposed window to be placed by this Society in the Memorial Church, Plymouth. The book contains the list of the officers of the Society elected in November, 1895, and a list of the passengers who came in the *Mayflower* on her first trip in 1620, 103 in all. The book includes an account of the supper held after the first annual meeting of the Society, at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, November 22, 1895, and the addresses delivered. The "Mayflower" Year-Book thus contains much of value to those interested in genealogy and in the various patriotic-hereditary societies and the "Mayflower" members are to be congratulated upon this satisfactory showing of the first year of its existence.

\* \* The New England Society of "Mayflower" Descendants which was incorporated in New London, Conn., on March 7, 1896, has taken a broad stand in regard to membership and is growing rapidly as a direct result of its liberal policy. The Society has shown much wisdom in the choice of a name, selecting one which does not seem to restrict its scope to any one State, and yet not so general in character as to lose all local significance. Both ladies and gentlemen are eligible to membership in the Society, and although it is called the "New England Society," application will be favorably considered from any desirable person in any part of the country who can prove his descent from a passenger on the *Mayflower*. The following extracts will give the rules which govern the reception of applications:

PURPOSE OF SOCIETY.

The purpose for which it is constituted is to perpetuate the memory of the band of Pilgrims, passengers on the *Mayflower*, who landed at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, December 21, 1620; and to preserve their records, their history and the memory of all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity. The Compact, that memorable constitution of self-government, their constancy of purpose under severe trials, and their fortitude under privations, entitle the Pilgrims of Plymouth to the veneration of mankind, and form an example worthy of emulation for all time.

ELIGIBILITY—REQUIREMENTS.

Every lineal descendant, over eighteen years of age, of any passenger of the voyage of the *Mayflower*, which terminated at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 21, 1620,

including all signers of "The Compact," shall be eligible to membership. The candidate must be proposed and seconded by members in good standing, and elected at a regular meeting. Each member-elect upon notification of election shall pay the initiation fee and dues for the year and comply with the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws.

#### PROCEEDINGS ON APPLICATIONS.

Nominations for membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary by a member of the Society and shall be seconded by another member, both of whom shall vouch for the nominee.

All nominations must be favorably reported by the Board of Assistants, before final application blanks may be issued to the nominee.

The nominee shall then file final blank, showing direct descent from a passenger or signer of "The Compact" on the *Mayflower*, and with the consent of the Board of Assistants, nominees and members may file additional papers showing descent, all of which shall be sworn to, and shall include references and authorities given in detail.

If it is necessary to establish the identity of an ancestor by reference to remote family Bible or grave-stone records, the blank should be accompanied by a duly acknowledged affidavit, vouching for these records.

All application papers and evidence of lineage shall be referred to and examined by the Historian and, after the lineage is approved, the nomination, with the application paper or papers shall be reported to the Society, at the next regular meeting.

The members present shall vote upon the nomination by secret ballot and the nominee must have two-thirds of the members present vote in the affirmative in order to obtain an election.

Every election shall be void unless it shall be followed by payment of the entrance fee of \$3.00 and dues of \$2.00 for the current year.

The officers are as follows: Governor, Benjamin Stark; secretary and treasurer, Laurence W. Miner; historian, Miss Fannie Potter. All inquiries in regard to the Society should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. Laurence W. Miner, New London, Conn.

#### SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812:

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Society, held April 30, in commemoration of the capture of H. B. M. S. *Epervier* by U. S. S. *Peacock* in 1814, at the house of the Boston Athletic Association, through the courtesy of Dr. C. W. Galloupe, the vice-president, President F. T. Beatty presided. It was voted to urge upon the Massachusetts Congressional delegation the support of the bill now pending in Congress which provides for the proper marking of the graves of the sailors who fell in the battle of Lake Erie and the soldiers of General Harrison's army who were killed at Fort Meigs. Delegates to the convention of the General Society, which meets June 19, in Philadelphia, were instructed to urge upon the General Society the adoption for a design for a marker to be placed upon graves of soldiers and sailors who served in the War of 1812. Amos Binney gave an account of the action between the *Peacock* and *Epervier*, and Dr. F. T. Beatty presented an interesting paper on the life and services of Commodore Joshua Barney.



\* \* At the convention of the General Society in Philadelphia in June delegates will be present from the State societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio and Illinois. A society recently, formed in the District of Columbia by Rear-Admiral Roe, Gen. Greely, Dr. Marcus Benjamin and others, will apply for admission.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES:**



**NATIONAL Commandery.** At the May meeting the following gentlemen were appointed State secretaries: Florida, Lieut. James H. Bull, U. S. Army; Illinois, Capt. Samuel E. Gross; Tennessee, Capt. John Biddle, U. S. Army. The design for the diploma of the Order has been approved by the National Council. The constitution of the National Commandery and register of companions was issued in May. Nelson A. Miles, the general of the army, and Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the department of the East, have been constituted honorary companions of the Order by the New York Commandery. A charter for the institution of a commandery in Illinois has been granted by the National Council. The National Council has issued the register of the Order, which contains the names of the general and State officers, the original institution of the Order, the institution and constitution of the National Commandery, and the roster of companions to May, 1896. The volume has for a frontispiece an embossed illustration of the decoration of the Order, and contains a cut of the newly adopted seal of the National Commandery.

**NEW YORK Commandery.** Companionship in the Order has been conferred upon (as veteran companion) Prof. Robert A. Hardaway, of the University of Alabama, an officer of the Mexican War; as hereditary companions: Gen. James M. Varnum, Dr. Frederick E. Hyde; Morris Patterson Ferris, of New York. On April 22 Gov. Morton signed a bill amending the Penal Code of the State of New York, and making it a misdemeanor for any person not a companion of the Order to wear the rosette or insignia of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States. At the meeting of the Council, held May 27, Col. James W. Abert, U. S. Army, of Newport, Ky., was made a veteran companion by reason of service in the Mexican War; and the following gentlemen were admitted to hereditary companionship by right of descent from commissioned officers of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War: Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. Elmer E. Larkin, the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., LL. D.; Lawrence F. Braine, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, D. D.; Ashbel P. Fitch, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Dent Grant, of New York; Edmund S. Spaulding and Theodore Lathrop Allen, of Massachusetts; Judge William Dearing Harden, of Savannah, Ga., and Lieut.-Col. William S. Worth, U. S. Army, commanding at Governor's Island, N. Y. The Commandery has more than doubled in numbers since

the first of the year, and a number of papers are in the hands of the committee to be passed upon at the meeting of the Council to be held June 24.

**PENNSYLVANIA Commandery.** The Military and Naval Board of the Commandery is composed of the following companions of the Order: Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army; Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. Navy; Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. Navy; Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. Army; Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, U. S. Army; Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. Navy; Maj.-Gen. D. C. Rucker, U. S. Army; Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsey, U. S. Navy; Commo. Oscar C. Badger, U. S. Navy; Brig.-Gen. Richard C. Drum, U. S. Army; Lieut.-Col. William C. Lane, U. S. Army; Maj.-Gen. Wesley C. Merritt, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. James Oakes, U. S. Army; Rear-Admiral J. H. Upshur, U. S. Navy, and Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army. Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. Navy, retired, died at Rockville, Md., on May 15. He was a veteran companion of the Order and a member of the Military and Naval Board of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Order.

**ILLINOIS Commandery.** The Commandery has elected the following officers: Commander, Capt. Samuel E. Gross; vice-commander, Edgar B. Tolman; secretary, John D. Vandercook; deputy secretary, Francis J. Cushing; treasurer, Courtlandt Babcock; registrar, Nelson A. McClary; judge advocate, George W. Cass; surgeon, Robert H. Babcock, M. D.; vice-commander-general, to represent the Illinois Commandery in the National Commandery of the Order, James H. Gilbert.

**CONNECTICUT Commandery.** A meeting was held at Hartford on April 6. A. Floyd Delafield was elected national vice-commander for Connecticut. Hereditary companionship was conferred on Henry Townsend Wayne, grandson of Maj. Henry C. Wayne, of the Mexican War, and Samuel J. Bartow, great-grandson of Ensign Aaron Bartow, of the Revolutionary War.

**MARYLAND Commandery.** Application will shortly be made for a charter for a commandery of the Order in the State of Maryland. The preliminary arrangements are in charge of Howard P. Sadtler, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.

**SOCIETY COLONIAL DAUGHTERS OF THE XVII. CENTURY.**—This new social and patriotic organization, was chartered in Brooklyn and New York City, May 5. While the Society is not intended to extend beyond the city, women who are non-residents of Brooklyn are eligible, provided, of course, they can show an American pedigree of two centuries. The applicant for membership must be a direct descendant of some person prominent in the events connected with the founding of the thirteen original colonies. In its papers of incorporation the purposes of the organization are set forth as social and patriotic and the perpetuation among their descendants of the memory of those brave and hardy men who assisted in establishing the colonies of America, and periled their lives and interests in the various colonial wars from May, 1607 to December, 1699, and rendered

other distinguished services, laying the foundations upon which the republic of the United States of America was established, and for the collection and preservation of historical relics and documents and the placing of tablets to mark places of historic interest relating to that period. The charter members are Mrs. Harlan Page Halsey, Mrs. Howard Cushman Higgins, Mrs. John S. Talmage, Mrs. William H. Davol, Mrs. Henry B. Reed, Mrs. A. Alden White and Miss Rena T. Halsey. Mrs. Halsey is president, Miss Halsey treasurer, and Mrs. Higgins historian.

**MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES:**



**CALIFORNIA Commandery.** The Los Angeles companions of the Order gave a banquet, April 11, in honor of the officers of the State Commandery visiting there on a tour of inspection. Capt. Gilbert E. Overton acted as toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by Maj. J. A. Donnell, Maj. William B. Hooper, Col. Charles Bentzoni, Capt. James B. Lankershim, Maj. Benjamin C. Truman, Gen. E. Bouton, Col. W. R. Smedberg and Maj. H. T. Lee.

**COLORADO Commandery.** The annual election and banquet of the State Commandery took place at the Windsor Hotel, Denver, May 5. The election resulted as follows: Commander, Col. E. T. Wells; senior vice-commander, Lieut. George Ady; junior vice-commander, Lieut.-Col. G. De La Vergne; recorder, Lieut. J. R. Saville; treasurer, Maj. George S. Smith; registrar, Maj. Lewis A. Kent; chancellor, Lieut. Joseph Davis; chaplain, Maj. J. A. Lennon. Council: Capt. H. M. Orahod, Col. G. R. Swallow, Chaplain J. L. Boyd, Capt. C. A. Coolidge, Capt. S. H. Fisher. A memorial tribute to the late Col. D. K. Cross was read by Col. Edward Bishop. Capt. Monahan, U. S. Army, read a description of the battle of Valverde, N. M., in which he was a participant. Maj. Hannah gave a number of interesting reminiscences of army life in Arkansas during the war, and Judge Liddell, Horace Phelps and H. M. Orahod spoke upon themes of interest to participants in the war. Mr. H. M. Orahod presided during the evening.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Commandery.** At a meeting, May 6, of the Commandery, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Commander, Col. George A. Woodward, U. S. Army; senior vice-commander, Capt. Francis A. Cook, U. S. Navy; junior vice-commander, Col. W. G. Veasey, U. S. Volunteers; recorder, Maj. W. P. Huxford, U. S. Army; registrar, Chief Engineer William H. Shock, U. S. Navy; treasurer, Maj. M. S. Hopkins, U. S. Volunteers; chancellor, Col. John C. Gilmor, U. S. Army; chaplain, James H. Bradford, U. S. Volunteers. Council: Capt. Constantine Chase, U. S. Army; Capt. Robert Catlin, U. S. Army; Gen. Henry V. Boynton, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. John R. King, U. S.



Volunteers (of Baltimore); Capt. M. C. Goodrell, U. S. Marine Corps. A banquet at the Builders' Exchange Hall, Washington, followed the installation of the new officers.

**INDIANA Commandery.** The annual meeting of the Commandery was held, May 8, in Indianapolis. Junior Vice-Commander Foster presided. The present membership is 276, a gain of fifty-three during the year. The following officers were elected by acclamation: Commander, Gen. Lew Wallace; senior vice-commander, W. H. Armstrong; junior vice-commander, T. J. Charlton; recorder, Z. A. Smith; treasurer, Horace McKay; chancellor, Sanford Fortner; registrar, John E. Cleland; chaplain, Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D. Council: S. M. Compton, John B. Pence, Fred T. Ross, I. H. C. Royse, Elder Cooper. At the banquet, which was attended by many ladies, short speeches were made by Gen. Wallace, Gov. Matthews, Henry C. Adams, William R. Myers and Roscoe O. Hawkins.

**IOWA Commandery.** The annual meeting and election was held in Des Moines, May 12. A paper on "Fredericksburg" was read by Capt. J. G. Hutchinson, of Ottumwa. Capt. Erastus B. Soper was elected commander.

**ILLINOIS Commandery.** The annual meeting was held at Kinsley's, in Chicago, May 7. Judge Waterman, senior vice-commander, presided. The report of the treasurer showed a balance in the treasury of \$12,641.91 and no debts. The thanks of the Commandery were by a unanimous vote, tendered to Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Davis, who has for many years served as recorder, who declined a re-election. Memorials were read in memory of Companions Lieut. O. C. Lowne and Major and Surgeon A. J. Hobart. The paper of the evening was read by Judge E. A. Otis, entitled "The Alleged Treason of Aaron Burr—An Episode in American History." The following officers were elected: Commander, Gen. John C. Black; senior vice-commander, Gen. John McArthur; junior vice-commander, Lieut. George K. Dauchy; recorder, Capt. Roswell H. Mason; registrar, Capt. Samuel S. Frowe; treasurer, Capt. John C. Neely; chancellor, Col. William B. Keeler; chaplain, Chaplain Samuel Fallows. Council: Capt. Milton B. Miller, Capt. Charles R. E. Koch, Col. Stephen V. Shipman, Capt. James H. Bell, John T. Stockton.

**MISSOURI Commandery.** C. G. Warner, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railway, was elected commander of the Commandery on May 4. He was born at Zanesville, O., and enlisted in the Union army in 1861. He was promoted until he attained the rank of captain. He served in the army of the Tennessee under Gen. Logan, and participated in Sherman's march to the sea.

**MAINE Commandery.** The annual meeting of the Commandery was held at Portland, May 6, Commander Gen. I. S. Bangs, of Waterville, in the chair. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Paymaster William H. Anderson, U. S. Navy; senior vice-commander, Col. Samuel H. Allen, U. S. Volunteers; junior vice-commander, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Tilden, U. S. Volunteers; recorder, Brevet

Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. Volunteers; registrar, Brevet Maj. Holman S. Melcher, U. S. Volunteers; treasurer, Capt. Thomas J. Little, U. S. Volunteers; chancellor, Lieut. Charles W. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers; chaplain, Chaplain Richard L. Howard, U. S. Volunteers. Council: Brevet-Maj. William H. Green, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut. George F. French, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. Hebron Mayhew, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. Horace H. Burbank, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut. George D. Bisbee, U. S. Volunteers. A tribute to the memory of the late Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Casey, U. S. Army, retired, prepared by Col. J. A. Smith, was adopted. The banquet was in the dining hall of the Falmouth hotel and was most enjoyable throughout. After the dinner Gen. Selden Connor read a paper, entitled "The Boys of '61."

**MICHIGAN Commandery.** The annual meeting was held, May 7, in Detroit. The following were elected and installed as officers: H. S. Dean, Ann Arbor, commander; James Vernor, Detroit, senior vice-commander; George C. Hopper, Detroit, junior vice-commander; James T. Sterling, recorder; C. Larned Williams, registrar; S. B. Coleman, treasurer; James Rhines, chancellor; Rev. L. A. Arthur, chaplain. Council: Z. B. Graham, C. H. Chope, L. N. Case, R. W. Jacklin, of Detroit, and Orrin Bump, Bay City. The banquet was held in the Russell House. George W. Chandler, the retiring commander, called the assemblage to order and briefly sketched the year which had just passed in the life of the Commandery. Other speakers were T. W. Palmer, Col. G. K. Johnson, of Grand Rapids; Rev. Dr. William Prall, Judge P. T. Van Zile, Col. Henry M. Duffield, A. W. Morse and Maj. C. W. Watkins.

**MINNESOTA Commandery.** The annual meeting of the Commandery was held, May 12, in Minneapolis. The following offices were filled: Commander, Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army; senior vice-commander, Bvt. Maj. Henry G. Hicks; junior vice-commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Reese M. Newport; recorder, Bvt. Maj. Geo. Q. White, U. S. Army, retired; registrar, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. E. M. Pope; treasurer, Lieut. Albert Scheffer; chancellor, Lieut.-Col. M. V. Sheridan; chaplain, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Robt. N. Adams, D. D.; council, Lieut. H. G. Coykendall, Col. John H. Page, Col. Gilbert A. Pierce, George W. Schuman, Alfred B. Sibley. After the supper, Capt. Edward C. Babb read a paper entitled "From Spottsylvania to Petersburg."

**MASSACHUSETTS Commandery.** At the last monthly meeting held in Boston, May 6, these officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Act.-Vol.-Lieut. Charles P. Clark, U. S. Navy; senior vice-commander, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. Army; junior vice-commander, Capt. Charles Hunt, U. S. Volunteers; recorder, Col. Arnold A. Rand, U. S. Volunteers; registrar, Col. Charles E. Haggood, U. S. Volunteers; treasurer, Bvt. Maj. William P. Shreve, U. S. Volunteers; chancellor, Bvt. Maj. Andrew Robeson, U. S. Volunteers; chaplain, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D.; council, Act.-Vol.-Lieut. C. Webster Wilson, U. S. Navy; Capt. G. B. Adams, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. Morris Schaff, late U. S. Army; Bvt. Col. George B. Dyer, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Fuller, U. S. Volunteers.

**NEW YORK Commandery.** The annual meeting and banquet was held at Delmonico's, New York, May 6. The following officers were elected: Commander, Gen. Horace Porter; senior vice-commander, Lieut.-Com. Charles McKay, U. S. Navy, retired; junior vice-commander, Col. William C. Holbrook; recorder, A. Noel Blakeman, late U. S. Navy; treasurer, Pay-Inspector Horatio C. King; chancellor, Capt. Orville W. Leonard; chaplain, Maj. Franklin E. Miller. Gen. Horace Porter presided at the banquet. Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Boston, read an admirable paper on Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, late commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion, and Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, of the U. S. Army, spoke eloquently on the same subject. He was followed by Gen. George S. Greene, who, on that evening, completed ninety-five years, being the oldest surviving graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and of the commissioned officers who served during the civil war. On April 23, Gov. Morton signed the following law:

Making it a misdemeanor to wear the badge of the Loyal Legion of the United States or the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States or any other society of ten years' standing in New York State unless the wearer is a member of the organization.

The wearing of the insignia or rosette of the M. O. L. L. by a person not a member of the Order is a misdemeanor punishable by fine, or imprisonment, in the States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Nebraska.

**OHIO Commandery.** The annual meeting of the Commandery was held, May 6, at Cincinnati, Gen. J. D. Cox, commander, presided at the election. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper was elected commander. His competitor was Col. M. A. Cochran. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, was elected senior vice-commander over Capt. Leopold Markbreit. Capt. Frederick A. Kendall, U. S. Army, retired, of Cleveland, was elected junior vice-commander. His competitor was Capt. Xenophon Wheeler. Maj. W. H. Chamberlin was re-elected recorder without opposition. Maj. James Stewart, College Hill, registrar and Capt. H. P. Cooke, Avondale, treasurer, went through without opposition. Capt. William E. Crane, Cincinnati, was elected chancellor over Lieut. A. B. Isham. Capt. George A. Thayer was elected chaplain over Lieut. John Mitchell. The Council as elected stands: Second Lieut. Max Mosler, Mr. Paul Millikin, Lieut. Earl W. Stimson, Lieut. George W. Ward, Bvt. Maj. A. M. Van Dyke, all of Cincinnati. At the banquet, Gen. Hickenlooper, toastmaster, responses to toasts were made by Capt. U. L. Marvin, Col. M. M. Granger, of Zanesville, Capt. Wheeler and Gen. Chas. H. Grosvenor.

**PENNSYLVANIA Commandery.** The annual election of the Commandery held at the Union League Club House, Philadelphia, May 6, resulted as follows: Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. D. McM. Gregg; senior vice-commander, Chief Engineer William S. Stamm; junior vice-commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Charles L. Leiper; recorder, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John

P. Nicholson; registrar, Bvt. Maj. E. W. Coffin; treasurer, Assistant Engineer Frederick Schober; chancellor, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. William L. James; chaplain, Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland. Council: Col. David L. Magruder, First Assistant Engineer William C. Williamson, Medical Inspector George H. Cooke, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. L. W. Read, Col. J. M. Shoemaker.

**WISCONSIN Commandery.** The annual meeting of the Commandery was held in Milwaukee, May 6. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Commander, Bvt. Maj. Charles H. Ross, U. S. Volunteers; senior vice-commander, Capt. E. B. Parsons, U. S. Volunteers; junior vice-commander, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Calkins, U. S. Volunteers; recorder, Capt. A. Ross Houston, U. S. Volunteers; registrar, Chandler P. Chapman, U. S. Volunteers; treasurer, Maj. Moses Harris, U. S. Army; chancellor, Lieut. Jerome B. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers; chaplain, Capt. Joseph W. Sanderson, U. S. Volunteers.

**SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:**



The seventh annual National Congress and the Triennial Conclave of the National Society was opened on the morning of April 30, at the assembly rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Va., by Gen. Horace Porter, the president-general. Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago, the chaplain-general, offered a brief prayer, whereupon William Wirt Henry, president of the Virginia Society, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Society, the city of Richmond, and the State of Virginia. The first business before the convention was the reading of the annual reports of the general officers. The secretary-general, Mr. Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, stated that since the meeting of the last congress, in Boston, new societies had been formed in Florida and Hawaii, and societies are in process of formation in Arizona and South Dakota. He said:

Massachusetts has the largest State membership, its number being 967; Connecticut comes next with 875, and then New York, with 806. The District of Columbia Society is fourth on the list, with a membership of 440. Illinois follows closely with 411. Then comes Minnesota with 375; New Jersey, 352; Vermont, 256; Maine, 223, and New Hampshire, 212. The other societies have memberships of less than 200.

Since the meeting of the last congress in Boston, 1905 application papers have been approved by the Registrar-General, and the total membership, which at that time was 5878, has grown to be at the present time 7783.

Mr. Murphy stated that the silver medal of the Society had been awarded to students in the various colleges for the best essays on the "Principles Fought For in the War of the American Revolution." The gold medal of the Society, which is given for the best silver-medal essay, was awarded to John Calvin Coolidge, of Amherst College. In many of the States, the societies have offered bronze medals for essays on similar subjects to the pupils of the public schools.

A notable feature of the work of the year has been the organization of local chapters in most of the larger State societies. These chapters greatly increase local interest in the work of the Society and, perhaps, more than any other single cause are instrumental in its growth. On the subject of the union of the Sons of the American Revolution with the Sons of the Revolution, the Secretary-General said :

The action of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, at their recent meeting in Savannah, at which time resolutions were passed by that organization, favoring union upon terms, which, if not in all respects satisfactory to your Society, were passed in such a spirit as to make union possible at an early day, . . . that nearly all the State societies of this organization, at some time or other, and in some way or other, during the past year have signified an earnest desire for union with the Sons of the Revolution, providing such union could be secured on a satisfactory basis.

Mr. C. W. Haskins, the treasurer-general, next presented his report. It showed the following financial statement :

Balance on hand, May 1, 1895, . . . . .	\$1,759 70
Receipts during the year from various sources, . . . . .	3,078 80
Aggregate expenditures, . . . . .	3,380 57
Excess of expenditures over receipts, . . . . .	301 77
Balance on hand April 30, 1896, . . . . .	1,457 93

When the name of Mr. A. Howard Clark, the registrar-general was called, the Chair stated that that gentleman was unavoidably absent and that his annual report would be printed in the year-book of the Society.

Mr. Franklin Murphy, the secretary-general, read a letter from the Secretary-General of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, accompanying a handsomely engrossed copy of the set of resolutions adopted by that body at its triennial meeting at Savannah, Ga., held on April 20 last, looking towards a union between the two great national societies. The resolutions were printed in our May issue.

Mr. E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, was then recognized by the Chair. The latter stated that Mr. Hill was the chairman of a committee that, on the previous evening, had prepared a set of resolutions as a reply to those adopted by the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Hill then read the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution note, with sincere gratification, the growing sentiment in favor of a union with the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, upon terms which shall be well considered and equitable, and which shall tend to promote the honor, dignity, and largest usefulness of the societies and the patriotic and public-spirited objects for which both are organized; and

WHEREAS, The General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in triennial meeting assembled in the city of Savannah, Ga., April 20th instant, did adopt a preamble and resolutions extending a sincere and fraternal invitation to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to unite with them in a single society; and

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is heartily, sincerely and fraternally desirous of a consolidation of the two societies upon a well-considered basis, and is anxious to submit its rolls of membership to a most rigorous and searching examination by a competent and disinterested tribunal, in order



that it may, once for all, in the eyes of all men, supply the indubitable proof of the eligibility of all its members, as lineal descendants of Revolutionary ancestors; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in annual congress assembled in the city of Richmond, Va., April 30, 1896, That we do hereby send our most fraternal and cordial greetings to the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and declare without reservation our strong, sincere desire for a consolidation of the two societies into a single society upon a well-considered basis of union.

*Resolved*, That we do hereby instruct the general officers of this Society to submit the membership rolls and the original credentials and applications, on which membership has been granted, for a fresh examination to a competent and disinterested committee, so constituted by mutual agreement of the general officers of both societies as to command the entire confidence of both the uniting societies, said committee to indicate the person or persons in each society who shall not have indubitable proof of lineal descent from a Revolutionary ancestor, in accordance with the plan of consolidation agreed to by the committees of conference in 1893, but now voluntarily amended by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution by omitting the paragraph which provides for the admission of collaterals; and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution does hereby pledge itself to erase from its rolls of membership the names of all persons indicated by said committee as not having indubitable proof of lineal descent.

*Resolved*, That we hereby empower the general officers of this Society to appoint a committee of able, competent and disinterested men, who shall confer with a like committee of equal size, appointed by the general officers of the Sons of the Revolution, to agree upon a basis for the union of the two societies; to the end that said plan of union, together with the report of the Committee on Revision of the Membership Rolls, may promptly be transmitted by the general officers of both societies to their respective State societies for approval, so that when a majority of the State societies of each organization shall have approved the same, said general officers may cause a special congress of the united societies to be elected upon the basis of the new constitution to form a national organization. And, further, we do hereby pledge the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution heartily and sincerely, to labor for the removal of every possible cause of disagreement between the two societies and to effect a satisfactory union at the earliest possible date.

*Resolved*, That the President-General and the Secretary-General of this Society are instructed immediately to communicate this preamble and accompanying resolutions to the officers of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, with the assurance of our fraternal regard and our desire that a union of the two societies may speedily be effected.

Mr. Sumner, of New York, moved the adoption of the resolutions read by Mr. Hill. Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, offered as a substitute, a resolution providing that this National Society cordially accepts the proposition made by the other Society. After some little discussion, however, the substitute was withdrawn. The original resolutions as offered by Mr. Hill, were then adopted by a unanimous rising vote, which fact created prolonged and hearty applause. A resolution was passed asking Speaker Reed to facilitate the passage of the Senate bill making an appropriation for the monument to Maryland soldiers killed during the Revolution. It was also recommended that steps be taken looking to the removal

of the historic frigate *Constitution* to Washington city, where it would be converted into a national naval museum. After recess Mr. Walter S. Logan, in behalf of the New York Society, asked the congress to adopt a banner to be used in connection with the national flag. He exhibited the picture of a banner that had been agreed upon by the Empire State Society. It shows a flag of blue and white horizontal stripes, with the insignia of the Sons of the American Revolution in the upper left corner. Mr. Rosewell Page, of Virginia, suggested that such a banner be only adopted after a union of the two national societies had been accomplished and he, therefore, moved that the matter be referred to the joint committee that is to consider the matter of union. This committee is also to receive suggestions for the various State societies as to the design of the banner. After some discussion the amendment offered by Mr. Page was adopted. Mr. Archie Lee Talbot, vice-president of the Maine Society, referred to the colors of the Society and the near resemblance of the lapel button to that of the Society of the Cincinnati. He offered the following resolution favoring the addition of buff color to the blue and white now used (buff and blue being the colors of the Sons of the Revolution) making the tri-colors buff, blue and white, the colors of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

WHEREAS, The uniform of the armies of the American Revolution, with few exceptions, was blue coat, white waist-coat and breeches, which, with the officers' coat with buff facings embraced the three colors, buff, blue and white, and

WHEREAS, The colors blue and white, adopted and thus far used as the colors of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution were adopted by the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, and are still used as the colors of that distinguished and honorable Society, the only material difference in the two being in the shades of the blue, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable so far as may be consistent with our rights in the premises to have colors different from any other Society so as not to infringe upon any, especially the venerable and honorable Society of the Cincinnati; therefore

*Resolved*, That the three colors, buff, blue and white are most desirable and appropriate for the colors of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; and

*Resolved*, That no Society has a better right to use these three colors than the lineal descendants of the patriots who achieved American independence, whose national society was organized and established on the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States, the immortal Washington, the matchless general of the armies of the buff, blue and white; therefore

*Resolved*, That the color buff should be added to the colors blue and white now used, making the tri-colors buff, blue and white the colors of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for the rosette, the badge, and ribbons on the diploma.

In view of the proposed union of the two societies of the Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution, it was thought unwise to take final action at this time, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Union of these societies. At the election of general officers the following were unanimously re-elected: Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, president-general; Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, secretary-general; C. W. Haskins, of New York, treasurer-general; A. Howard Clark, of Washington, registrar-general; Henry Hall, of New York, historian-general;

Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., of Illinois, chaplain-general. The following gentlemen were elected vice-presidents: Col. Edwin S. Barrett, of Massachusetts; Col. W. R. Griffith, of Maryland; William Wirt Henry, of Virginia; Judge John Whitehead, of New Jersey; Col. Thos. M. Anderson, of Oregon. After resolutions of thanks to the Virginia State Society and the Old Dominion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for their hospitalities, the Chair announced the business sessions of the Seventh National Congress and Triennial Conclave of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution as closed. After a short business meeting of the Board of Managers of the organization all the delegates returned to the Jefferson Hotel to prepare themselves for the banquet. The banquet of the Virginia State Society to the delegates was given at the Jefferson Hotel in the evening at 9.30. The procession to the dining hall was headed by the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Stevenson, and the president-general of the Society, Gen. Porter, ex-Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, and Gov. O'Farrell, of Virginia. The appointments of the banquet were perfect, and the menu card a tasteful conception in the Society's colors. Mr. William Wirt Henry presided. The formal toasts were responded to by Gen. Horace Porter, Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Mr. E. S. Barrett, of Massachusetts; Judge Wallen R. Staples, of Virginia, and Vice-President Stevenson. Amongst the speakers to the impromptu toasts were W. S. Logan, of New York, and Gov. O'Farrell, of Virginia.

ILLINOIS. The local members of the Sons of the Revolution, united with the Sons of the American Revolution in a banquet at Chicago, commemorative of the battle of Lexington. Both societies were well represented. The Continental Guard, in uniform, Capt. S. E. Gross, attended in a body, Henry W. Dudley, president of the Sons of the Revolution, presided, and Henry S. Boutelle, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, acted as the toastmaster. The banquet room was decorated with the entwined colors of the two societies. Among the speakers were Edward G. Mason, Maj. M. P. Handy, Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman and Edward P. Bailey.

MASSACHUSETTS. The annual meeting of the State Society was held in the old South Meeting House, Boston, April 20, with Edwin S. Barrett in the chair. Two hundred and fifty members were present. After a number of patriotic resolutions and motions on changes in by-laws, Mr. Gould, of Melrose, took the chair, and the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were unanimously elected: President, Edwin S. Barrett, Concord; vice-presidents, Edward J. Forster, Boston; Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant; Nathan Appleton, Boston; secretary, George E. Brown, Boston; registrar, Herbert W. Kimball, Boston; treasurer, Charles M. Green, Boston; historian, Charles K. Darling, Boston; chaplain, Rev. Carlton A. Staples, Lexington. The banquet was held at the Hotel Vendome, with President Barrett as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Mayor Quincy and Clement K. Fay, president of the Massachusetts

Sons of the Revolution. Brief addresses were also made by Mr. Ezra D. Hinds, of Danvers, Francis H. Appleton, of Peabody; Dr. Francis H. Brown, the registrar of the Society, and Rev. Dr. Charles L. Hutchins of Concord.

\* \* The Old Essex Chapter held its first annual meeting in Lynn and elected the following-named officers: President, Henry Cabot Lodge; vice-presidents, Rufus Kimball and George H. Rich; secretary, Representative Howard K. Saunderson; treasurer, Frank L. Earl; historian, John L. Parker. An interesting paper was read by Vice-President Rich on "Lynn's Part in the Battle of Lexington."

\* \* The Old Middlesex Chapter, Lowell, held its first annual banquet at the St. Charles Hotel, May 11. It was a very enjoyable affair. The Chapter has nearly half a hundred members and practically all were present. The anniversary of the battle of Ticonderoga fell on Sunday and it was deemed fitting that the banquet should be in observance of this event. The guests of the evening were Edwin S. Barrett, president Massachusetts Society, and J. Alba Davis, of Boston, and they with several members of Old Middlesex Chapter were the speakers. Charles E. Adams, the president of the Chapter, presided at the banquet and made a brief opening address.

MISSOURI. The Kansas City Chapter, No. 1, was organized, April 19, with a dozen members. After electing officers the members and their ladies and guests enjoyed a banquet at the Midland. The following are the officers of the Chapter: President, Capt. D. S. Harriman; first vice-president, L. C. Slavens; second vice-president, Harmon Bell; secretary, H. H. Getman; treasurer, E. H. Phelps; registrar, O. S. Richards; historian, H. S. Hadley; directors, J. W. L. Slavens, Dr. C. A. Danaker and J. S. Walker. At the dinner Mr. Hadley acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Capt. Harriman, Harmon Bell, H. H. Getman, Col E. H. Phelps and Judge L. C. Slavens.

NEW JERSEY. A special church service was held in Newark at the First Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the State Society, fittingly commemorating the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. Among the speakers were Walter S. Nichols, John Whitehead, president of the Society, Gen. Horace Porter and Rev. Dr. Henry Baker.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The State Society held its annual meeting, April 22, in Concord, President W. W. Bailey, of Nashua, in the chair. Secretary Otis G. Hammond's report stated that the membership was 212. The following officers were elected: President, W. W. Bailey, of Nashua; vice-presidents, John M. Hill, Joshua G. Hall, of Dover; Charles H. Carpenter, of Chichester; secretary and treasurer, Otis G. Hammond. Board of Managers, George C. Gilmore and Josiah Carpenter, of Manchester, Howard L. Porter and John Kimball, of Concord, Charles B. Spofford, of Claremont, Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmantown, Bradford L. Cilley, of Exeter; Finance Committee, George B. Chandler, of Manchester, Thomas P. Cheney, of Ashland, and A. H. Chase, of Concord; historian, Fred.



Leighton, of Concord; registrar, John C. Ordway, of Concord; chaplain, Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D. The orator of the occasion was Henry O. Kent, and Joseph B. Walker read a paper on "Benjamin Thompson and his Toryism," after which the Society enjoyed its annual dinner.

NEW YORK. The Empire State Society observed the anniversary of the battle of Lexington by a special church service at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, New York City. The services were well attended and were conducted by the chaplain of the State Society, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D.

\* \* The Yonkers Chapter observed the Lexington anniversary with patriotic church services. The Rev. Dr. Alvah S. Hobart, the chaplain of the Chapter, preached the sermon.

\* \* The Rochester Chapter commemorated the Lexington anniversary with a church service, jointly with the local Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter. The sermon was preached by Rev. Henry Anstice, rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester.

#### SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION:



A regular meeting of the officers of the General Society took place at 156 Fifth avenue, New York, April 13. The librarian, Mrs. Manning, presented a report of the present condition of the library, which has lately received many gifts. It was decided to issue the Year-Book of the Society. Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow was appointed chairman of the Organizing Committee. It was the sad duty of the General Society to record the death of Mrs. George W. Roche, State regent of the Maryland Society, which took place in Washington City, April 14. The General Society celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and incidentally their own birthday, by a reception at Delmonico's, New York, April 20. The president, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, made the welcoming speech, and the address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. David James Burrell. Many distinguished guests were present and all the patriotic societies represented. A regular meeting of the executive board of the General Society was held May 11, Mrs. Yardley presiding. Reports were presented from the various committees, and a vote of thanks was given to the librarian, Mrs. Manning, for the beauty of the decorations at the reception held to commemorate the battle of Lexington. The secretary, Mrs. Holbrook, and the librarian, Mrs. Manning, were appointed a permanent committee to take charge of all business connected with life-membership. Interesting plaques of the ill-fated prison-ship *Jersey* are soon to be issued for the benefit of the Prison-Ship Monument Fund, of which Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, is the energetic and successful manager. A letter of sympathy was sent to the Fair Committee of the Cuban cause, expressing regret that, by reason of lack of time, the Society could not take part in the fair soon to be held at



Madison Square Garden, and inclosing a cheque for the fund. The much-needed revision of the constitution has been drafted, and will soon be presented to the State societies for approval. A meeting of the General Society was held at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, May 28, to receive a proposed revision of the constitution, and to act upon a call sent by the Long Island Society, asking for a union of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. The following motion was offered, seconded, and carried by a three-fourths vote:

NEW YORK CITY, May 28, 1896.

MRS. PRESIDENT: Believing that the existence of two separate societies, namely, the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, having identical objects, identical rules of admission and nearly identical names, is detrimental to the interests of both societies and a hindrance to the prosecution of their patriotic work, is provocative of injurious comment and criticism, and is the means of frequent confusion in the public mind and the cause of much distrust of both societies—we, the members of the Long Island Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, hereby express our desire for a union of the two societies under a single name, constitution and government. And to the furtherance of that union, in behalf of the Long Island Society Daughters of the Revolution, I hereby move the appointment, within twenty days from this date, by the Executive Board of this General Society, of a consolidation committee, consisting of five members of this General Society and alternates, to consult with a similar committee appointed by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; and that the Secretary-General of Daughters of the Revolution be instructed to communicate with National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, transmitting a complete copy of these motions and preamble, asking the appointment of a similar committee in the addressed Society, and requesting the name of place and date for a conference of these two committees of said societies, to discuss the proposed union, the means for its accomplishment, and the basis and terms upon which it should be made.

ALICE MORSE EARLE,

Regent, Long Island Society Daughters of the Revolution.

The Long Island Society is almost unanimous in its desire for a union of the two societies, and will take every honorable means to further such a union. The Daughters, no less than the Sons, have suffered from the existence of two conflicting societies. On the Sunday before Memorial Day the Long Island Society Daughters of the Revolution conveyed to the tomb of the prison-ship martyrs in Fort Green, a beautiful and significant floral emblem of lilies and palms; and took part in a commemorative service with the veteran post G. A. R. and the Society of Old Brooklynites. A most impressive and eloquent oration was made by ex-Mayor Boody.

#### THE ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA:

Officers were elected at the Hotel Normandie, New York City, April 24, by the Order. The membership is limited to persons lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in America between 1607 and 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors adhered as patriots of the Revolution. The officers elected were: Governor, Col. Fred. D. Grant; deputy governor, Col. Ralph E. Prime; treasurer, W. W. Goodrich; secretary, Henry L. Morris; State attorney, M. P. Ferris; registrar, Howard S. Robbins; historian, the Rev. George R. Howell; chaplain,

the Rev. Joseph L. Folsom. The members of the new organization were the guests of Gen. Earle at dinner.

\* \* The New Jersey Society of the Order held its first meeting in Newark, N. J., April 28, at the home of William A. Halsey. The following officers were elected: Governor, William A. Halsey, Newark; deputy governor, George L. Hutchings, East Orange; chaplain, the Rev. Elmer S. Forbes, Jersey City; treasurer, Charles D. Corwin, Plainfield; secretary, W. I. Lincoln Adams, Montclair; State attorney, Frederic Allen Angell, Montclair; registrar, George W. Case, Jersey City; historian, the Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, Kearney.

\* \* Representatives of the Order from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Societies, met May 13, in the Governor's room, City Hall, New York City, and formed a general court of the Order, when the following general officers were chosen: Governor-General, Col. Fred. D. Grant, New York; deputy governor-general, Edward P. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; treasurer-general, Jonathan F. Morris; secretary-general, John Quincy Adams, New York; attorney-general, Morris P. Ferris, New York; historian-general, Prof. Egleston, New York; registrar-general, Howard S. Robbins, New York; chaplain-general, Rev. James F. Folsom, New Jersey. Committee, Gen. James J. Belden, Edward P. Cone, Henry Hall, L. C. Hopkins, E. N. G. Greene, of New York; Francis L. Hills, of Delaware; Thomas W. Bicknell, of Rhode Island; Charles B. Colwin, of New Jersey; and Edward Clinton Lee, of Philadelphia. In the evening the New York State Society gave a reception at the Normandie in honor of the General Court. Speeches were made by W. W. Goodrich, Col. F. D. Grant, W. A. Halsey, L. C. Hopkins, John Q. Adams and others.

#### SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:

The triennial assembly of the General Society was held in the rooms of the Pennsylvania State Society, in old Congress Hall, Philadelphia, beginning May 7. At ten o'clock a reception was tendered the local and visiting delegates by Mayor Warwick in Independence Hall. The visitors were introduced to the Mayor by Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, chaplain of the General Society. Frederick J. de Peyster, governor-general of the General Society, replied to Mayor Warwick. After these exercises the General Council went into executive session. At one o'clock a luncheon was served, and at three o'clock the General Assembly convened again, and reports were read showing the Society to be in a prosperous condition. The membership at present is 1500 and represents nineteen States, two societies—Colorado and Iowa—having been admitted. Governor-General de Peyster appointed the following nominating committee: Frederick E. Height, New York; J. Appleton Wilson, Maryland; George C. Gillespie, Pennsylvania; Walter Chandler, New Jersey; J. S. Norton, Vermont; George S. Burton, Massachusetts; Franklin T. Beatty, New



Hampshire. In the evening the Pennsylvania Society gave a reception to the officers and delegates of the General Society on the main floor of The Bourse. The guests were received by the officers of the Pennsylvania Society and the officers of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America. The second day's session began at ten o'clock in Congress Hall, Governor-General de Peyster presiding. Several matters of importance were transacted. One matter discussed at length was a proposal to appoint a committee to design a medal to be offered public school children as a prize for the best essay upon patriotic subjects. This, however, was laid on the table. At the general session the following officers were elected for the ensuing three years: Governor-General Frederick J. de Peyster, New York; deputy governors-general—New York, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander; Pennsylvania, Richard McCall Cadwalader; Maryland, Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent; Massachusetts, Dr. Francis E. Abbott; District of Columbia, Rear-Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, U. S. Navy; New Jersey, Malcolm MacDonald; Connecticut, William Hamersley; Vermont, Col. Edward A. Chittenden; Missouri, Henry Cadle; Illinois, Josiah Lewis Lombard; New Hampshire, Henry O. Kent; Ohio, M. M. Shoemaker; Kentucky, David May Jones; Minnesota, Rucard Hurd; secretary-general, Howland Pell, New York; treasurer-general, Edward Shippen, Philadelphia; deputy treasurer-general, Walter Chandler, New Jersey; registrar-general, George Norbury MacKenzie, Baltimore; historian-general, Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Philadelphia; chaplain-general, Bishop Whipple, Minnesota; chancellor-general, Roger Walcott, acting governor of Massachusetts. The assembly adjourned at one o'clock to meet in Baltimore three years hence, and the members went to the wharf, where a steamer with bunting flying was waiting to take them on an excursion up and down the Delaware river. Over a hundred members and guests were aboard, including the wives and daughters of the visitors, members of the Society of Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Sons of the Revolution and like organizations. On the trip down the river from Torresdale an elaborate lunch was served. Fort Mifflin was the limit of the down-stream sail. The party returned to the wharf at four o'clock and scattered, most of the delegates leaving for home.

CONNECTICUT. The annual meeting of the State Society was held in Hartford, May 6, when officers were elected as follows: Governor, James Junius Goodwin; deputy governor, Frederick John Kingsbury, LL. D.; lieutenant-governor, Professor Theodore Salisbury Woolsey; chaplain, The Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D.; secretary, Charles Samuel Ward, M. D.; treasurer, Charles Hotchkiss Trowbridge; registrar, Frank Butler Gay; historian, Morris Woodruff Seymour; gentlemen of the Council (to fill vacancies by the retiring class), John Kimberley Beach, Bela Peck Learned, Charles Dudley Warner, to serve until 1899. The annual dinner will be held at Woodmound, near New Haven, June 4, the anniversary of the day the Free Planters at New Haven adopted their original constitution.

NEW YORK. The State Society will erect a memorial at Lake George in commemoration of the victory won there on September 8, 1755, by Gen.

Sir William Johnson, Bart. (a nephew of Admiral Sir Peter Warren, R. N., of Louisbourg fame) in command of the provincial forces over the French under Baron Dieskau. A site for the monument has been secured adjoining the old military road.

**SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI :**



The triennial General Meeting of the State societies began May 13, in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia. Since the Society was founded in 1783, there have been twenty-two meetings of the General Society in Philadelphia. In addition to the delegates named in our May issue there were present from South Carolina, James Simons, LL.D., Thomas Pinckney, George Haig Tucker, Felix Warley, Charles H. Drayton, William Dearing Harden and William Richmond Pinckney; Massachusetts, Horatio Appleton Lamb; New York, Talbot Olyphant and Nicholas Fish; Pennsylvania, Col. John Biddle Porter, Tilghman Johnson, Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. Army, William Wagner Porter and Maj.-Gen. William B. Franklin; Connecticut, Joseph Gazzam Darlington, of Philadelphia, and from Virginia, John Cropper, Dr. George Ben Johnston, Heth Lorton, Patrick Henry Carey Cabell and Henry Oliver Fowles. The principal matters considered on the first day were the applications for recognition by the General Society of several State societies. The Connecticut Society provisionally admitted at the last triennial meeting was admitted to full membership in the General Society. The Virginia Society was readmitted after having been dormant since 1828, and the societies of Delaware and North Carolina were provisionally admitted, subject to certain changes in their by-laws and under the supervision of the Standing Executive Committee of the General Society. In the evening the delegates had a banquet at the Hotel Bellevue, at which Major William Wayne, president of the Pennsylvania Society was the toastmaster. The customary thirteen toasts were drank. Responses were made by James Simons, LL.D., of South Carolina; Judge James T. Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Col. Farley, U. S. Army; Como Farquhar, U. S. Navy; Mr. William W. Porter, of Pennsylvania; Col. Robert Adams, Jr., M. C. of Philadelphia, and Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., of New York. On the 14th the delegates, with the Pennsylvania Society as hosts, visited Valley Forge, lunched and had a group photograph taken while at Washington's headquarters. On the 15th, during the concluding session, the following officers were chosen: President-general, William Wayne, Pennsylvania; vice-president-general, Winslow Warren, Massachusetts; secretary-general, Asa Bird Gardiner; LL.D., Rhode Island; assistant secretary-general, Nicholas Fish, New York; treasurer-general, Richard Meredith McSherry, Maryland; assistant treasurer-general, Henry Thayer Drowne, Rhode Island. The President-General's diamond insignia, a present from some French naval officers of the Revolution, was handed over to Maj. Wayne, by Mr. Nicholas Fish, a son of the late President-General. A resolution was adopted requesting



the Daughters of the Cincinnati to discontinue the title. The newly elected president-general's name was Evans, but, as the grandson of Gen. Wayne's daughter, he took the name of Wayne. He was born in Paoli, Chester county; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1846; served in the civil war with the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and from 1881 to 1887 was a member of the State legislature. The next triennial assembly of the General Society is to be held on the second Wednesday in May, 1899, in New York City.

#### NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:



**CONNECTICUT.** The loan exhibition, or colonial exhibit, of the State Society, at Hartford last month, was a very interesting and profitable affair. It was closed on the evening of May 2 with a colonial tea, at which the Dames were dressed in veritable colonial costumes. The tables were arranged in rooms of the Athenæum. An informal reception followed the tea, at which all the visitors to the exhibition were received by the Dames.

**GEORGIA.** The Society held its third annual meeting, May 8, at Savannah. Reports showed twenty-nine new members had been added during the year. The officers elected were: Mrs. W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, president; Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, of Augusta, first vice-president; Mrs. J. J. Wilder, of Savannah, second vice-president. On Saturday afternoon there was a reception at the Hussars' club-rooms, given in honor of the visiting Dames.

**ILLINOIS.** The Society held its last meeting of the season on May 7. There are at present nineteen members, and there is every reason to feel encouraged as to the future outlook of the organization in Illinois. No business will be transacted until the fall meeting on November 5.

**IOWA.** A State society was organized at the home of Mrs. W. S. Perry, Davenport, April 8. The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Perry, chaplain-general of the Cincinnati. Mrs. Perry presided at the meeting, and the following charter members answered to roll call: Mrs. Perry, Miss Richardson-Perry, Mrs. S. F. Smith, Mrs. E. S. Ballard, Miss Alice French and Mrs. L. M. Allen, Davenport; Mrs. C. A. Schaeffer and Mrs. Emlyn McClain, Iowa City; Mrs. Judson Keith Deming, Dubuque; Mrs. Charles F. Cadle, Muscatine; Mrs. Frank Mahin, Miss Mary Bailey, Clinton. Four additional members, whose papers have passed, were admitted. They were Miss Annie Bailey and Miss Elizabeth Wilcox, of Clinton; Mrs. A. J. Nanduzee, of Dubuque, and Miss Fannie French, of Davenport. Permanent organization was affected by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. William Stevens Perry, Davenport; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Schaeffer, Iowa City; registrar, Mrs. Judson Keith Deming, Dubuque; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Mahin, Clinton; corresponding



secretary, Miss Richardson-Perry, Davenport; chairman of board of managers, Mrs. S. F. Smith, Davenport. A letter of welcome was read from Mrs. Howard Townsend, of New York, national president.

MARYLAND. An afternoon tea, presided over by Mrs. Von Kapff, president of the Society, was given at the club-rooms of the Colonial Dames, Baltimore, April 28. A talk was given on the National Council by Mrs. Somerset, one of the delegates from the National Society. She told of two important measures transacted. The first of these was a resolution passed that a patent be obtained for the name of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, to prevent its use by any other society; and the second was the lengthy discussion among the delegates as to whether the colonial badges should, upon the death of their respective owners, revert to the Society, or should be considered as the personal property of the members, to be disposed of in any way they wished. It was finally decided that these badges may be inherited as property, but that no one is entitled to wear them except the original owners; also, that they entail no right to membership in the Society unless the usual forms are complied with.

MINNESOTA. The first historical meeting of the Society was held, April 27, at the Town and Country Club, St. Paul. Interesting papers were read on "Incidents in Anne Hutchinson's Life" and on "Clerical Leadership in Early New England," touching upon the lives of John Wilson, the first preacher; John Cotton, the first patriarch, and John Wheelwright, the first free thinker. Another interesting feature of the meeting was the report of the fifth national council of Colonial Dames, by Mrs. G. R. Metcalf. There will be no meeting of the Society again until fall.

OHIO. At a meeting of the State Society, April 30, in Cincinnati, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Herman Groesbeck; first vice-president, Mrs. James Van Voast; second vice-president, Mrs. George Hoadly, Jr.; corresponding secretary, Miss M. E. Daudridge; recording secretary, Miss Scarborough; treasurer, Mrs. E. P. Harrison; registrar, Mrs. Clement Bates; historian, Mrs. Davis C. Anderson. Managers: Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Kilgore, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Lary Anderson, one year; Mrs. D. C. Anderson, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Harrison, two years; Miss Lehmer, Miss Scarborough, Miss Daudridge, Mrs. Robert A. Gibson, three years. Miss Scarborough having sent in her resignation, Miss Lehmer was appointed recording secretary. The charter members of the Society are as follows: Mrs. Van Voast, Miss Daudridge, Mrs. B. Storer, Mrs. Bowler, Mrs. D. C. Anderson, Mrs. George Beecher, Mrs. Groesbeck, Mrs. R. A. Gibson, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. E. P. Harrison, Mrs. G. Hoadley, Jr., Miss Scarborough, Mrs. C. Bates, Mrs. G. B. Orr, Mrs. H. F. Woods, Miss Lehmer, Mrs. Kilgore, Cincinnati; Mrs. Hickock, Columbus; Mrs. J. B. Parsons, Cleveland; Miss Proudfit, Miss Bishop, Springfield; Mrs. M. F. Force, Mrs. O. J. Moss, Sandusky.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Society had the pleasure of an interesting lecture, by Miss Florence Mackubin, of Baltimore, on Friday, April 17, in Congress Hall. The subject, "Colonial Art and Artists," was charmingly illustrated

by a number of old miniatures, silhouettes and engravings. In the afternoon of April 29, the Society presented at its rooms photogravures of Stuart's Washington to forty-three Philadelphia public schools, each represented by a teacher and five pupils. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie presided as president of the Society. Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, of the Board of Education, introduced the exercises by a short address, and was followed by Mrs. Gillespie. The portraits were accepted in behalf of the schools by Mrs. E. V. Thomas. On May 6 a large gathering of pupils from the Philadelphia High School and public schools assembled in Congress Hall to hear the essays read and receive the prizes awarded for those considered the best. Mrs. Gillespie made a short address, Mrs. Mumford said a few words on the value of the effort made in writing the essays, and Miss Anne H. Wharton spoke of Mrs. Crawford Arnold, in whose memory the twenty-five-dollar prize for the girls in the graduating class of the High School was established.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.** Miss Howard Townsend, national president of the Society, has authorized Mrs. E. D. Barclay, of Huron, to organize a chapter in this State, this being the third non-colonial State to organize.

#### SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.** The following gentlemen composed the committee to award the Society's gold medal to high school pupils of the District, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. Henry Adams, the historian, and formerly professor of history at Harvard University, and Mr. Gaillard Hunt, the historian of the Sons of the Revolution in District of Columbia and general historian of the Society. The Committee made the award in April, the subject of the prize essay being "The Campaign and Battle of Trenton and Princeton." On May 6 the District Society held a meeting to receive reports concerning a proposed

union of the Sons of the Revolution with the Sons of the American Revolution. Rear-Admiral Walker, U. S. Navy, presided. These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved,* That the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in the District of Columbia, heartily congratulate the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution on the resolutions passed at the recent meetings at Savannah and Richmond, looking to the union of both societies.

*Resolved,* That this Society pledges its support in the interest of union on the basis as proposed by the general meetings of both societies.

*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution and each State Society, and to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in the District of Columbia, with an expression of the hope that each will lend its prompt and loyal aid in furthering the desired result.

**IOWA.** The annual meeting of the State Society was held at Davenport, April 20, when the following retiring officers were re-elected: President, Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry; vice-president, Samuel Francis Smith;



secretary, Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson Hoyt; treasurer, Ezek Stere Ballord; registrar, Henry Hervey Hills; chaplain, Rev. Samuel Newell Watson, D. D.; historian, Rev. William Salter, D. D. Board of managers, L. C. Eastman, Clinton; W. L. Roach, Muscatine; P. S. Webster, Dubuque; J. H. Bowman, Waverly; William P. Brady, Cedar Rapids. Committee on Admissions, S. F. Smith, E. S. Ballord, J. B. Mason, Davenport. The banquet took place in the evening at Liberty Hall, with Mr. S. F. Smith as toastmaster. Speeches were made by Bishop Perry, Rev. S. R. J. Hoyt, Parker S. Webster, of Dubuque; Dr. E. H. Hazen, G. A. Goodell, of Cedar Rapids; George B. Phelps, of Clinton; Prof. Samuel H. Sheakley, of Waverly; Prof. James Grant Gilchrist, of Iowa City; Mr. W. F. Smith, J. K. Deming, of Dubuque, and Rev. N. S. Watson, of Iowa City.

**MASSACHUSETTS.** The annual meeting of the Sate Society was held in Boston, April 20, when these officers were elected: President, Clement K. Fay; vice-president, George S. Hale; secretary, Henry D. Warren; treasurer, Andrew Robeson; registrar, James A. Noyes; historian, Francis E. Abbot; chaplain, Rev. Leonard Kip Storrs. Board of managers, Frank H. Briggs, Walter G. Page, William Capelle, Frederick B. Carpenter, Arthur B. Denny, Frank Merriam, Edward T. Barker, Howard E. Hayden, Francis A. Foster. Delegates to the General Society, '97, Francis E. Abbot, Francis R. Spalding, Henry D. Warren, Philip Reade, U. S. Army, Winthrop Wetherbee; alternates, William E. Russell, William F. Draper, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Benjamin F. Stevens, John H. Collamore. At the dinner Mr. Fay presided and toasts were responded to by E. S. Barrett, president of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, Mayor Quincy, Attorney-General Knowlton, Mr. Edward D. Mead and Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

**MICHIGAN.** A chapter was organized April 17, in Grand Rapids, with the following officers: President, Rev. John W. Beardslee, D. D., of Holland; vice-president, Horatio Seymour, of Marquette; secretary, F. C. Haddock, of Holland; treasurer, R. W. Merrill; historian, H. D. Post, of Holland; registrar, L. W. Wolcott. Prof. Beardslee, of the theological department of Hope College, gave an address on "The Battle of Lexington."

**NEW YORK.** The Albany Chapter held patriotic church services in St. Peter's, in commemoration of the battle of Lexington. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Walton W. Battershall, D. D. Among those present were Gov. Morton and members of his staff, the State officers, the judges of the Court of Appeals, the city officials; and members of the patriotic societies.

**OHIO.** Special church services on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, were conducted under the auspices of the Society at the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church. The services were in charge of Rev. H. M. Curtis, D.D., pastor of the church and chaplain of the Ohio Society.

**TENNESSEE.** The State Society at their regular meeting, April 17, in Knoxville, were entertained by Mr. Eugene H. Kurtz, who read a paper

on "Events Leading to the Battle of Lexington." On this occasion Judge O. P. Temple talked of the patriotism of the Scotch covenanters, and remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Morton and Col. W. P. Washburn. The next regular meeting was held May 15.

SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS 1812:

The Ohio and Louisiana State societies were the first to organize—the former in 1892, the latter in 1893—since that date New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and the United New England Society have been instituted. The following ladies have accepted the positions of State presidents and organized societies in several States: Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Judkins, Mrs. Avery, Miss Stout, Mrs. Gouch, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Greve, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Southworth, of Ohio, are officers and members of the original Society to honor the Patriots of 1812. Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, president of Kentucky; Mrs. Alfred Russell, president of Michigan; Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade, president of New York; Mrs. Louis W. Hall, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, president and vice-president of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward P. Kirby, president of Illinois; Mrs. R. S. Hatcher, president of Indiana; Miss Varina Jefferson Davis, president of Mississippi. Louisiana has made a fine record under the direction of Mrs. M. A. Bailey, president. By special action of the General Council Louisiana was granted the right to incorporate members of 1776, with claimants of 1812, using the title 1776-1812. The next General Council of the United States societies will be held January 8, 1897, in New York City, when each State president will be present as a member of the Board of Council and Management of the General Society.

\* \* The Louisiana Society met, May 1, at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Hart, New Orleans. There were present the following members: Mrs. Bailey, president; Mrs. F. G. Tennent, secretary; Mrs. D. R. Miller, corresponding secretary and treasurer; Mrs. R. G. Haddon, vice-president; Mmes. W. O. Hart, P. A. Fowler, J. B. Richardson, registrar; L. M. Harper, regent; L. G. Graham. Reports were received from the President, who exhibited specimens for membership badges. The Society, however, did not accept the proffered designs.

## NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

**PIPER.**—I am very anxious to find out the ancestry of Margaret Piper, whose marriage notice read: "Married in Philadelphia, on May 4th, 1764, by Rev. Gilbert Tennant, Rev. Wm. Kirkpatrick to Margaret Piper." This Rev. Gilbert Tennent was the son of Rev. Wm. Tennent. A tradition says she was the ward of one of Pennsylvania's early governors. She lived in Philadelphia prior to her first marriage to Rev. Kirkpatrick. In 1776, being a widow, she married Rev. John Warford. This is all I know about her.

Harrisburg, Pa.

MRS. LEWIS W. HALL.

**CHURCH.**—Information wanted regarding Eber Church, who settled in east Massachusetts, in the town of Pretymbrain, in 1740. From there he moved to the town of Battleboro, Vt.; from there to Brambridge, formerly Jerico, where he died in 1806. I want to find out the maiden name of his wife; also if he took any active part in the Revolution.

South Orange, N. J.

JERRY CHURCH.

**BONHAM—MORRIS—LEWIS.**—Samuel Cox Bonham was the son of Absalom Bonham (*b.* in Bonhampton, N. J., 1739) and Rebecca his wife (*b.* in New Jersey, 1755). The mother of either Absalom or Rebecca was a Morris, of Philadelphia. Can anyone tell if she was related to Robert Morris, the financier, and if so, in what way? It has been stated that a book (genealogical) of the Lewis family has been published (*i. e.*, Ellis Lewis, the Welsh Quaker, who settled in Kennett Square, Chester county, in 1708). Can anyone state from whom it can be procured?

York, Pa.

E. W. SPANGLER.

**RYERSON** (see THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, April, 1896, p. 231). In a MSS. history of the Ryerson family, in my possession, is the following: "Martin Ryerson and Antije Rapalie had eleven children: 1. Maritje, *bap.* November 16, 1664; 2. Joris, *b.* September 19, 1666; 3. Reyer, *b.* (supposed) 1668; 4. Catalyntje, *bap.* June 13, 1671, *m.* 1st, March 31, 1690, Samuel Berry. He *d.* about 1702, and his widow *m.*, June 12, 1703, Paulus Van der Beck. She resided first on Long Island, then at Pacquenac, N. J., and lastly with Van der Beck at Pompton Plains, N. J." This Catalyntje is undoubtedly the one referred to by H. T. in the April number.

ELEMAR.

**PLATT** (p. 126, March, 1896).—Mrs. Pauline C. Stoddard is a lineal descendant of Judge Zephaniah Platt, of Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

Plattsburgh, N. Y.

M. P. M.

**WYOMING MASSACRE.**—Where can I find a list of those serving or killed in the battle, or massacre, of Wyoming?

Fair Haven, Vt.

ALBERT TUTTLE.

**GREGG—LOYD—MOORE—WHITELOCK—HADLEY—STEWART—LEGO—MCKEE—ANDREW—FINLEY.**—Wanted, ancestry of John and Elizabeth Gregg, of Washington, Delaware (Brandywine vicinity), about 1800. They were Quakers, and said to be descended from Penn settlers.



Any knowledge of James, John, David, Thomas or Robert Loyd, of the same place, between 1776 and 1800; Thomas Moore, 1776; Martha A. Whitelock and Isaac Whitelock, 1778; Samuel and Hannah Hadley, James Stewart, Brandywine, 1813?

Ancestry wanted of Margaret Lego, married to Hugh McKee about 1800, lived in Wilmington and Philadelphia; probably of French descent.

Origin of early settlers McKee, Andrew and Finley families of Wilmington, Del., wanted.  
A. M. McKEE.

PHILADELPHIA TAX LISTS.—Since such records are valuable genealogically, I will mention that the earliest is for the year 1693; its MS. is in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. A printed copy is in Volume VIII., p. 82, of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," issued by the said Society. After this date, down to 1774, all the lists are lost, excepting those for the years 1734 and 1756. The MSS. of these are in the said library. The lists at the City Hall begin in the year 1774, and go on, with some gaps, down to the present time. As my research was made more than eight years ago, the number of missing lists may have increased. If not already done, the city might well order a list of the old ones made and preserved.  
C.

McNALLY.—Michael McNally was born about 1752 of Irish or Scotch-Irish parentage; there are two family traditions as to his birth, one is that he was born on the voyage to this country, the other is that he ran away from home as a boy or young man and came here alone. He landed in or near Philadelphia, and during the Revolution served in the Pennsylvania line. The Pennsylvania State Librarian gave me the following: "Michael McNally, sometimes spelled McNully, was a soldier of the Pennsylvania line and received depreciative pay for services up to January 1, 1781; cannot give any further data." About 1785 he came to the Kennebec country, married and settled in what is now Clinton, Me.; he raised a large family and died in 1848. His grandchildren can remember of his oft-told stories, and the general drift of their narratives is that he "drove horses to haul cannon."

I am writing a family history of his descendants, and would like to get a more satisfactory account of his Revolutionary services; and, if possible, to determine where he arrived in this country, and from what part of Ireland he came.

Portland, Me.

CHARLES A. BEAN.

WOODALL.—Who was Frances Woodall, who, on January 17, 1654, married Samuel Kent, of Gloucester, Mass.? Samuel Kent was son of Thomas Kent. What was his mother's name? How was Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, connected with these Kents? He was son of Judge John Kent Kane, of Philadelphia.

Utica, N. Y.

MRS. JOHN F. MAYNARD.

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UoM